Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from - WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 83 BOMBAY· MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about:	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
9th April	Somali	6712	
9th "	Ormonde†	14833	
12th "	Norman †	7596	
15th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing
16th "	Malta	6064	
16th "	Nagova	6854	
26th "	Karmala	8933	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
2nd May	Nanking	6852	
16th "	Delta	8069	

†Does not call at Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagova" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons	
1919			
12th April	Dilwara	5378	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
11th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
10th "	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Kasuga Maru	H. Nagahiro	8187	29th Mar.	10th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kifunezan Maru No. 2	S. S. to	3204	4th April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	8811	18th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	8856	19th April	20th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	6th April	Italy
Kasuga Maru	K. Wakitake	8th April	20th April	Japan
		14th April	26th April	"
		3rd May	14th May	"

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Road.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,42,022	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City.
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decid in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER.

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK ! MAKE MILLIONS THINK.

and to write with a bad ink.

IS A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY."

Pekoe Fannings Tea (Pure) Re. -/12 lb. Pure Coorg Ground Coffee 1/4 lb tin; Chancellor Typewriter Ribbon 2/-; Lion Carbons 1/- des.; Conklin Self-filling Gold Pen No. 20—6/-, No. 30—10/8; Kaminia or Robinia Hair-oil -/14 bot; Mino Patent Safety Lamp (All-in-one) 1-4; Blackbird Fount Pen 3/12; Hornless Home Gramophone 35/-; Stenotyper (Shorthand Machine) 90/; National Standard Portable Typewriter No. 3 (latest features) 180/-; Coal Saver (for one ton) 1/-. Write for your needs, we will quote you.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, P. O. BOX No. 424, Bombay.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER.
SILK.
EMBROIDERY.

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BARRELS SULPHUR BLACK.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following goods:—

E. D. S. B. 8-33.—26 barrels Sulphur Black (American.)

AUCTION SALE of 450 Bales David Mills Yarn.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the David Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildass Natheobhoy the following goods:—

450 bales David Mills Yarn No. 10 China Cocktail Ticket Flower Tie each 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed, by the Officer Commanding No. 11 Base Depot, Medical Stores, to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 10th April, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), near No. I Shed Alexandra Docks.

A quantity of miscellaneous, unserviceable Medical Stores, empty packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES RED, T. CLOTH, DYED SHIRTINGS AND DYED JEAN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned the following goods.

11 cases Red T. Cloth Nos. 1001 and 501.
10 cases Dyed Shirtings No. 2655.
6 cases Dyed Jean.

AUCTION SALE OF 460 CASES CHROME ALUM.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in No. 8 godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., at Clive Street, by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Tokumi Maru" "Tozan Maru," and "Europpa Maru."

460 cases Chrome Alum each contg., 1 cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ARSENIC LUMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Clive Street in Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld. godown No. 8 by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru."

8 cases Arsenic alum.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE 14 BOXES AMERICAN ZINC SHEETS, EX. S.S. "CITY OF HANKOW."

Under instructions from the Import Office concerned and on account and risk of the Shippers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:

14 boxes containing 260 American Zinc Sheets of 8 ft. by 3ft. by 16 B. W. G., Marked R., ex. s.s. "City of Hankow."

In small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods are lying at Wari Bunder Duty Paid Warehouse and loose samples can be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., Agents of the Century Spg., and Mfg., Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Docrat Raja and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop premises in Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

30 bales cotton blankets 57in. by 70in.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from sale day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PANEL PINS AND GENUINE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

365 kegs Panel Pins 17 gauge of different sizes.

B. R. No. 1-80.—80 kegs genuine White Lead Paint.

B. R. No. 401-550.—150 kegs genuine White Zinc Paint.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTAL COPPER WIRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. A. N. Motiwala of 56, Bhusari Mohalla, Bombay.

100 cases Ornamental Copper Wire as under:—

Mark F. Nos. 141-174, Cases 34 Gauge 28 B W G. Coils 650, Nett Wt. 4250 lbs.
Mark F. Nos. 175-207, Cases 33, Gauge 30 B W G. Coils 825, Nett Wt. 4125 lbs.
Mark F. Nos. 208-240, Cases 33, Gauge 32 B W G. Coils 825, Nett Wt. 4125 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Girdharidas Radhakishendas the following:—

LOT NO. 1.—V. B. 7156 Bombay, Nos. 336/360 eq. 25 bales Leepmans White Shirtings No. 1500, each 50 pieces 32in. 38in. by about 42 yards.

LOT NO 2.—V. B. 7153 Bombay Nos. 291 304 eq. 10 bales Leepmans White Shirtings No. 1500 each 50 pieces 32in. 38in. by about 42 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lady Seth Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved, black and teak wood, French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dumbwaiter, sideboard, teapoys, hat stands, electric table fans, glass door almyrahs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, with crockery, commodes, bath tubs, grattings and towel horses, writing tables, book cases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome vases, drawing and dining room carpets and durries, books, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots of rich standard roses cannas, alamandas, date and punkah palms, maiden hair ferns, choicest annuals in baskets and pots, crottons ashera, pansies, lilies, etc., etc. The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., proceeding to Europe

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Club Road, Byculla (opposite the Club) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, leather lined piano stool, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans and lights, English ice box, Brass trays on folding carved stands, folding screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, Singer hand sewing machine, a lot of white and khaki officers uniform, godrej safe, corner cabinets, Baba cots, aluminium utensils, cane chairs, hatstands, etc., etc. The property of F. G. Borthwick Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor at 1st Church Gate Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved Y. S. household furniture, glass and crockery ware, plateware, pictures and oleographs Chinese table ornaments, carpets, rugs, Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property J. P. Watson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"" to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS.—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

AN Indian Merchant, 10 years' standing, proceeding Europe and America within a month, will arrange finance for intending Exporters on Commission Bases. Apply Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

WANTED to make known that MEHTA & Co., Commercial Travellers, Lucknow, can represent and canvass orders in Northern India for Cloth manufacturing, Importing or any Concern. Terms invited. 2013

SUCCEEDED AT LAST! in inventing the marvellous appliance that does the work of an experienced artist by a few hours' practice. By its help any one can draft with accuracy both ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Rs. 10-8-0 for the appliance, and Rs. 12-8-0 with instructions. Postage extra. Half the price with order and balance by V. P. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 1881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR (L.M.&S. or M.B.B.S.), for the Palanpur Maternity Female Hospital. Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Messrs SUROJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1898

WANTED—A MAISTRY with good experience of blasting work especially with Dynamite. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating lowest salary acceptable to THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, P.W.D. General Branch, Aurangabad, (Deccan). 1874

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS, in an established firm of Contractors, needs one MANAGER; one CORRESPONDENT, knowing Typewriting; one Godown-keeper knowing Gujarati and one Gujarati MEHTA, knowing little English. Apply stating salary to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2012

WANTED—A MOTOR ENGINEER preferably an L. M. E. with practical knowledge of Motor mechanism and also a MOTOR MECHANIC. Salary according to qualifications. Candidates who are natives of South Kanara or who know the Canarese language are preferred. Applications with testimonials of previous service, etc., are to reach the undersigned by the end of April, 1919. CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Canara Public Conveyance Co., Ltd., Mangalore, S. Kanara. 1955

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia—(1) Good FITTERS with knowledge of Oil and Steam Engines; (2) CHARGEMEN for following Shops:—Carpenters, Machine, Painters, Shed Boilermakers, also FOREMEN for Carpenters, Loco, Painting, Smith and General Workshops; (3) LOCOMOTIVE BOILER INSPECTORS. Good pay with rations, clothing and quarters to suitable men. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to THE TECHNICAL OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 1948

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A Hindu TYPIST, knowing Gujarati Book-keeping. Apply sharp Box 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1982

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, New English School, Godhra. 1996

WANTED—An EUROPEAN MANAGER, having good experience in Laundry business or otherwise. Pay Rs. 200—250 according to qualifications. Stating previous testimonials apply Bo No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED.—An experienced MOTOR DRIVER of sober habits. Good pay to a really capable man. Apply with full particulars and pay to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2010

WANTED.—A TYPIST CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with office experience. Gujarati Hindu need apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle. 2011

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well acquainted with English an Gujarati. Apply enclosing testimonials and stating salary expected, to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1918

WANTED—A GRADUATE (First Class or Honours) as full time COMPANION TUTOR for young children. Permanent residence in Ahmedabad. Good salary. Apply to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Bombay View, Matheran. 2022

WANTED—A qualified NURSE on Rs. —plus Rs. 5 house rent; and four qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on the following salaries viz:—(1) Rs. 40—3—50, (2) Rs. 35—2—2—1—40, (3) Rs. 30—plus Rs. 10, local allowance and (4) Rs. 30 plus Rs. 5 jail allowance. Apply sharp with testimonials M. B. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi. 1950

SITUATION WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT by experienced Mill Manager. Competent in Carding and Spinning. Best references. Write Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2020

WANTED.

WANTED residential four bed-room, flat preferably top floor rental one fifty to two hundred. Apply Box No. 509. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1956

WANTED OFFICE ROOMS—Wanted well ventilated and airy rooms in Fort for office of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Apply, stating rent, etc., to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Humanitarian League, 309, Shroff Bazaar, Bombay No. 2. 2016

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One English PRAM, with canopy, hood and monsoon apron, Rs. 150. One homeless gramaphone Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

FOR SALE—An AUSTRALIAN WALER HORSE, full height, sound and trained, for sale. Price Rs. 650. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 2015

WE WANT every Architect, Surveyor and Draughtsman to pay us a visit to-day to see our large fresh stock of FERRO-PRUSSIATE and FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINENS, highly essential if permanent records are desired. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 6

ALL users of D. Gestetner's Duplicators will be pleased to learn that we are now receiving regular supplies of all Duplicating sundries. Stencil papers, pens, inks, etc., etc., and the same are sold by us at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Get your supplies soon. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 6

FOR SALE—FOX TYPEWRITERS. The light running Fox Typewriter represents the very highest type of typewriter-building and contains every feature found in other famous typewriters with many exclusive features of its own. Remember our claim —— not merely "Just as good" but better than the very best you know. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars apply to the EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 459. Telegrams Easlektrik. 1974

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN, at Bazar Gate Street No. 139—143. Apply to HAJI ALIMAHOMED, HAJI TARMAHOMED, Numda Bazar, Bombay. 1920

TO BE LET at Andheri, a BUNGALOW in first-class condition with one drawing-room, one dining-room and three large bed-rooms. Apply Box No. 505. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1932

TO BE LET—A commodious furnished BUNGALOW on Pedder Road with one drawing room, 1 dining room, 8 bed rooms with out-houses. Apply sharp Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1995

TO BE LET—(Best for offices)—2nd and 4th floors only of a new building, situated at the Hornby Road corner, opposite Bhatia Baug, best locality with electric lift from 1st May, 1919. Apply sharp to BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort 1870

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 5-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant being a Public Holiday, the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1964

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have changed our office from Katha Bazar to VADGADI, GOLE MALA, 3rd Floor, MANDVI, Bombay, from 1st April, 1919.
1986 DATTA DASS & Co.,

WANTED.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 30—1—35 plus Rs. 25 Horse allowance plus Rs. 10 War allowance. Selected candidate will have to join on 1st May and serve on probation for 6 months. Apply before 25th April, stating age, and experience.
(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 4th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following works:—
1. Mr. Ardeshir H. Mama's Bungalow at Deolali.
2. Mr. Byramji N. Karanjia's Building on Plot No. 130, West Agripada.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. Last day for the submission of Tenders, FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A.'s., L.C.E.'s.,
Architects, &c.
Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 7th April, 1919. 2021

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.
W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THE undersigned have a good stock of Boiled Linseed Oil for immediate delivery, packed in Kerosine Oil Tins in 4 gallons each. For price and particulars apply to—
WM. LAWS & COY.,
54, Apollo Street,
Agents, The Behar Oil Mills.
1980

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a building on land bearing St. No. 7, at Hanuman Lane, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, upto 12 noon on the 10th April, 1919. Forms of applications and Tender can be had from the undersigned at their office. Plans, specifications can also be inspected within office hours.
DESAI & BHUTA,
No. 1, Hamam Street, Bombay.
1907

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1919, at 10-45 a.m., (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th April, 1919, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 20th March, 1919. 1747

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMIDAS HARILAL MEHTA, a landed proprietor, late of Bombay, Gajjar Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
RANJITLAL LAXMIDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Gujjar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada without the Fort, one of the sons of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.

The 29th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI, BUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2014

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLICY OF INSURANCE on the life of our client, Mr. M. K. AZAD, Bar.-at-Law, in the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., bearing No. P 107642 has been lost, misplaced or stolen between the months of January and March, 1919. Any person who finds the same is requested to return it to us. The public are hereby warned from dealing with the said Policy in any manner.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1919.
MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys for Mr. M. K. Azad.
65-67, Medows Street. 1979

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 SURKHAS (BUNDLES) ZANZIBAR CLOVES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Khoja Mithabhoy Nathu at his godown No. E, 29 (1) at Chinchbunder Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Khodidas and Co.:—
Ex. S. S. "Pandua."
39 Surkhas (bundles) Zanzibar Cloves H. L. and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES GAGRAPATS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th April, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Somchand Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Dharamsy Meghji:—
2 packages Gagrapats No. 558.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th April, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Keshavji Jesang and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—
10 packages Dhotees, quality of Jamrukh, 8 to 11 yards.
On account and at the risk of Seth Govindas Tulsidas:—
1 package Dhotees, quality of Chelchabili, 8 to 12 yards, 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Thucker Keshavji Ravji of Gomukh Gully:—
5 packages Dhotees, quality of No. 954, 8 yards and above it, 50 inches.
On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas of Sunderchowk:—
3 packages Dhotees No. 5160, Indent No. 516, 8 to 11 yards, 50 inches, J. Duxbury's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Mathuradas Morarji of Ganeshchowk:—
5 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 7400, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 210 bags American Iron Hexagonal Nuts, 25 dozens Square Coal Shovels, 23 cases Railroad Beaters and 31 cases Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres.
On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors and purchasers:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. J. Thanawalla of Nagdevi Street:—
Ex. S. S. "Mitsuki and Benten Maru."
F Co M H M—100 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal Nuts, 5/8in.
F Co M H M—50 bags, each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal Nuts 3/4in.
F Co M H M—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal Nuts 7/8in.
F Co M H M—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal Nuts 1in.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. P. Motiwalla of Nagdevi Street:—
Ex. S. S. "Koanku Maru."
F Co M H M—25 dozens Square Coal Shovels No. 4.
On account and at the risk of Messrs Sukla Desai and Co. of Nagdevi Street:—
Ex. S. S. "Tozan Maru."
F Co M H M—23 cases Railroad Beaters, weighing 6 and 7 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Messrs Abdul Karim and Sons of Bangalore:—
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
M H 24 M Co.—6481/82—2 cases, 984 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1 3/8in.
M H 24 M Co.—6473/74—2 cases, 1,163 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6489/90—2 cases, 904 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji A. Rajkotwalla and Co. of Bhendi Bazar:—
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
6463/66 and 6486—5 cases, 2,299 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
On account and at the risk of Messrs Esmailji Currimbhoy and Sons of Bhendi Bazar:—
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
M H 24 M Co.—6468—1 case, 450 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6484/85—2 cases, 984 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6491—1 case, 454 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1 5/8in.
M H 24 M Co.—6497—1 case, 453 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6487—1 case, 496 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
On account and at the risk of Messrs B. P. Daves and Co. of Tamarind Lane:—
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
M H 24 M Co.—6488-6488—2 cases, 988 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1 3/8in.
M H 24 M Co.—6469/70—2 cases, 900 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6492/94—3 cases, 1,315 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1 5/8in.
M H 24 M Co.—6478/80—3 cases, 1,757 feet, Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
M H 24 M Co.—6499/6502—4 cases, 1,868 ft., Japanese Carriage Rubber Tyres, size 1¼in.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF MILD STEEL PLATES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Iron Jetta of Seth R. Hatanbhai, at Carnac Bunder, the following:—
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. Burt Brown and Co., of Frere Road:—
119 Mild Steel Plates, 12 by 4 by 3/16, weighing in all 20 tons.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNIFORM HOSIERY MILL CO., AT DADAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order Mr. Haji Seedick Haji Sumar and on account and at the risk of the partners of the Uniform Hosiery Mill Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the business of the above mill at the Chawl of Rangara Seedick Jaffer, at Dadar, the whole of the stock-in trade of the said Mill consisting of knitting machines by Zanzwheeler and Harrison and other makers; winder machines, Singer's sewing machines, also woolen and cotton waist boblins, spindles, mittens, and all other machinery plants and tools.
Also the outstanding bills of the Company Mill on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Auction Sale of Furniture such as writing tables, chairs, teapoys, easychairs, screen, Chesterfield sofa and chairs, cane chairs, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables with sets, iron bedsteads, bookstand, dinning chairs, etc.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, in Bodyguard's bungalow household latest design's new style furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, crockery stand, writing tables, arm chairs, card table, teakwood hanging clothes presses, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets meat sofas, marble wash-hand tables with washing sets easy chairs, very rich chesterfield sofa and chairs, folding screens, mahogganie shivel glass, hatstand, revolving bookstands, iron single bedsteads with wire mattresses, and mosquitto nets, water boiler, wall brackets etc., etc.
Property of Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the auction.
MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST

BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES BLEACHED NAINSUKH.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Seth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Sheth Hargowandas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Morarji Goculdas:—
25 cases bleached Nainsukh, Langar Chhap of J. Duxbury's Office.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Seth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Kanji Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Morarji Mulraj (Mulraj Khatauvala):—
24 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 7200.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES JAPANESE SATIN.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Seth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Sheth Fogabhai Ramdas and on account and at the risk of Sheth Harmandrai Baijnath:—
22 bales Japanese Satin No. "Nine Dragoon."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-8-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each. Horse Re. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 66, Medows St. (Opp Taraporewala,) Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY
The film Sensation of the year
Tarzan OF THE Apes.

CHARITY CONCERT.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of the
FAMINE FUND
and for the
provision of medical clinics in the schools of the Society for the Promotion of National Education.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Saturday, the 12th April at 5 p.m.
PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Solo .. *Sonata XIV Allegro Molto Mozart.* Miss J. B. Petit.
2. Fancy Skipping . Miss M. Thompson.
3. Indian Song .. Mrs. K. Patch.
4. Piano Duet .. *Qui Vive.* Miss C. Bridges L. T. C. and Mr. Gibbons.
5. English Song .. *The Valley of Laughter.* Miss J. N. Cooper.
6. Presentation of Harvest Hymn . European and Indian Ladies.
7. Trio .. *1st Violin*—Mr. Mervanji Kashinath. *2nd Violin*—Mr. Jahangir Khodiji. *Piano*—Miss D. Shaw, L. T. C. L.
8. Scottish Reel .. Miss B. S. Batlivala and Mr. H. S. Batlivala.
9. Sitar Trio .. Miss Jer Bhesania and Mrs. A. B. Tata.
10. English Song .. Mrs. Dart.
11. Greek Freize in a Palace.
12. Piano Duet .. Mrs. Crisp and Miss Shaw, L.T.C.L.
13. Violin Solo .. "*Zingarella.*" Miss C. Bridges. L.T.C.L.
14. Indian Song .. Miss Ratti Bhesania.
15. Piano Solo .. *Valse, Chopin,* Miss A. Billimoria.
16. Wood-Nymphs with graceful poses. —European and Indian Ladies.
17. Firefly Dance.

Prices:— Rs. 10, 7. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Plans open at
Messrs. J. B. KARANI'S SONS, *Booksellers,* Bora Bazar, Fort; and at INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
Medows Street, Fort.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
POWERFUL NEW PICTURES:
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his exclusive Drama
in FIVE PARTS, entitled
'THE HOUSE OF CARDS'
Featuring
CATHERINE CALVERT & FRANK MILLS.

This is an exceedingly powerful dramatic treatment of a domestic situation which is even now not uncommon and which one fears will only be too familiar in the coming years. It deals with woman's true vocation in life—of a woman who put her scientific studies before her domestic responsibilities—and the result.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LANTERN LECTURE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 7th April at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), by Lieut.-Commander JOEL, R. N.
on
"THE NAVY DURING THE WAR"

Excellent pictures showing the various activities of the Navy will be thrown on the screen.

The lecture which will be in English open to ladies and gentlemen, free. All are cordially invited.

His Excellency the Chief will preside.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson
As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in
"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME.
A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

NOT A YARD OF DULLNESS IN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE FILM.
The story catches you on from the first. The interest is uniformly sustained, relieved by frequent flashes of inspiring originality and sparkling Humour.
THE SECOND WEEK OF THE FURTHER
"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"
is decidedly much more enlivening, enchanting and exciting than the preceding Chapters. The vile pernicious Mystery of the Hypnotic Fiend thickens, the meek, docile Primrose is kidnapped together with the baby John. Meyer gets muddled up in the meshes of the dangerous Delilah of modern days —Baroness Dermont. Judex is lured and imprisoned by the same adventuress. The Plot really is too supremely beautiful for you to miss.
The Gaumont Graphic and a Comedy in the Programme.
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows Daily : 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

HE THUNDERS ON,
UNBEATEN—UNDAUNTED—UNSURPASSED.
Masciste
the gentle, genial, generous giant of the Twentieth Century. This is his Third and the Last Week, and he makes his bow before his innumerable admirers in the Third new Episode—(7000 feet)—entitled
MASCISTE AS MEDIUM.
Come and see him baffling the arch-hypocrite Jose Ollivares, Professor of Mesmerism. It is a treat to see him battling singled-handed against a score of men.
The Programme contains a scenic film and a Comedy.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Timings : 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10 30 p. m. (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
presents during the week
by public request
THE GIGANTIC SWADESHI ATTRACTION
Birth of Shree Krishna
DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
MR. D. G. PHALKE
NEXT WEEK
A film version of
Marie Corelli's
World-Famous Novel
THELMA
COMING SHORTLY
Another Triumph of Indian Cinematography
Another Plume in the hat of the Pioneer Producer of Indian films
KALIYA MARDAN
OR
KALI NAGA DAMAN
Another interesting episode from the
Childhood of SHREE KRISHNA.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
The tremendously exciting adventures of
THE NEW MACISTE
reach their climax in the concluding episodes which will be screened to-night
MODERN HERCULES
excels himself in these last thrilling episodes
Don't fail to see his amazing feats of Strength
They will grip your attention from be ginning to end. The film is supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., Agents to Arture Boneschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
giving notable current news in pictures.
Every night : 7 ; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra show : every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
Osborne
PROXY"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
AN ABSORBING DRAMA IN 5 PARTS.
THE
FALSE FRIEND
featuring
GAIL KANE
A story of intense and gripping interest. Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Rs. 4
Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 4th.

Futures at New York May	25.70
" " Oct.	21.30

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 28th

Rentes 3 %	63
Bar Silver Spot	56
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	51½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.70

London, Mar. 29th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	49 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	51½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.75

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£95

London, Mar. 29th.

3 % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 28th.

SEEDS AND WHEATS:
No change in prices.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£83½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yello- Metal	10½
Hard Spelters	36

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½

Tone of the market is firm. There are buyers but only at considerably lower rates.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Paid	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	2/6½

Tone :—Quiet.

London, Mar. 29th.

SEEDS AND WHEATS.
No change in prices.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£83½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals'	10½
Hard Spelter	36

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½

Tone:—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Paid	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	2/6½

Tone :—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 5.

An appeal was lodged on Thursday against the difference of Rs. 7 in the rates quoted by the Cotton Contracts Board on Wednesday for Fully Good Broach April-May, and Fully Good Broach Spot, but the difference was confirmed on appeal. Another appeal was lodged against the difference of Rs. 4 quoted by the Board on Thursday for the same description, and we are informed that this difference was removed on appeal by a full Board, and the spot and contract rate for Thursday made the same, viz., Rs. 469. This clearly shows that the Wednesday's difference of Rs. 7 was absolutely wrong as originally made, and far more so as confirmed on the appeal. We trust that more care will be taken in future in matters which so largely affect the trade and the market.

The Marwadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 459 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 455 and fluctuated between Rs. 454 and Rs. 456½. The prices then advanced to Rs. 468 on the bazaar buying, but declined to Rs. 462 and then advanced to Rs. 467. Twice more the rate fluctuated between Rs. 462 and Rs. 467 and at 3 p.m. the price was Rs. 462. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 469, and at 4 p.m. was Rs. 465/66, the bazaar closing at Rs. 465½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 466, declined to Rs. 464½, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES
FOR
SALE
Best English Lathes from 6' to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
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Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard. English Make
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins and Cotton Presses
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 30 B.H.P.
Best English Mild steel Shafting 2" to 2½" of 18' to 22' length each and anvils of various sizes.
For further particulars and prices apply to :
E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	April-May	..	470
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug	..	421
Fully Good Bengal	..	May	..	389
Fine Oomras	..	May	..	440
Good Southerns	..	May June	..	444

MESSRS. DULERAI'S COTTON REPORT.

	Rs.
Total receipts on Thursday in Bombay	8,486
Total receipts of cotton since September last,	14,73,711
Total	14,82,197

Yesterday our market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 474 per Candy declined to 467 remained steady at that point for the most part of the day. At Colaba the market opened at 466 and a steady decline closed the market at 460.

Persistent selling by the Jobbers forced down the prices to 458. The market is governed by the following depressant factors.

1. Week after week the stocks at Colaba go on increasing without any adequate outlet.
2. The present bearish mood of the Jobbers.
3. No bull speculation to arrest a decline.
4. The Cotton Spinner's Conference at Manchester decided to close the mills spinning American Cotton for some time owing to the badness of trade.
5. The economical condition of the world is not favourable for any material rise.

For the above reasons we are for a decline.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc: the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 4th April 1919.

Cotton	9,499 bales.
Wheat	5,418 Cwts.
Linseed	88 "
Rape, etc.	728 "
Gingellyseed	60 "
Poppyseed	24 "
Groundnuts	158 "
Castorseed	253 "
Rice	16,474 "
Myrabollams	1,876 "
Cottonseed	3,257 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,981 "
Jowar	1,220 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 5th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	70 0 0	9 13 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	70 0 0	9 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	69 8 0	9 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 14 0	13 6 0
" " Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
" Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Toolseed White 85-15	110 0 0	12 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	104 0 0	21 4 0
" Black	100 0 0	20 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 0 0
Groundnut	94 0 0	19 0 0
Barley	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowrassed	49 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	77 0 0	16 12 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	9 2 0
Linseed May	14 12 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 5th

	Rate per lb. Rs as p
Davids No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 12
Simplex No 10	0 12 6
Curimbhai No. 12½	0 14 11
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 8 15/16
Bank Demand	1 8 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 0
Fcs. Demand	198½
American Dollars	226½
Hongkong	217
Shanghai	317
Japan	148
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

WELTEVREDEN, April 3.

Yesterday's sales were 310,000 Piculs Superior Crop of 1919, at 17¼ to 17 5/8 guilders. 15,000 Piculs Channel Crop of 1919, at 16¼ Total sales Crop 1919 now exceeding 12,60,000 Piculs Sugar prices are very firm. The Union intends to increase again the minimum prices.

S. GOVIND & Co.,
BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHES, etc
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O.,
BOMBAY.
BOOKS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

	Rs. a.
Encyclopedia of Physical Culture by Bernar Macfadden, 5 vols.	20 0
Strengthening the Eye (Scientific Eye training in 28 lessons) by Macfadden and Bates, M. D.	14 0
Biles's Natural Method of Healing—	
(Illustrated) 2 vols.	35 0
(Un_Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
Kellog's Plain Facts, 2 vols.	12 0
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Lore	7 0
Books by Alsaker, M. D., Maintining Heath	11 0
Eating for Health and Efficiency	11 0
Conquering Consumption	8 2
Getting Rid of Rheumatism	8 2
Dieting Diabetes and Brights Disease	8 2

JUST OUT.

On Society, by Fredric Harrison	20 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 5.

S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, April 3.
S S Dovre—Siguland—Bangkok—March 19.
S S War Hathor—Richards—Busreh, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.

S S Rhodesian—Bimmore—Sydney.
S S Shinzan Maru—Mishiyama—Kobe, etc.
S S Ayuru—Nilson—Rangoon, etc.
S S Nurmahal—Moller—Rangoon, etc.
S S Themistocles—Jarmya—London.
S S Dorrington Court—Barchem—A Port in Australia.
S S Loyalty—Hoopor—London, etc.
S S City of Florence—Meria—Hull via Karachi.

April 6.

S S Firoozi—McArthur—Bassein.
S S Ranee—Hinton—Java via Bassein.
S S Somali—Warner—London, etc.
S S Aeneas—Wood—Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kifunezan Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Clan Ross for Glasgow, etc.

S S Linga :—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi Mail Steamer Linga, 956 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 3rd inst.

S S Dovre :—The Wallace Co.'s steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain T. Siguland, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S War Hathor :—The steamer War Hathor, 1,341 tons, Captain J. Richards, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Dorrington Court :—The W & A Graham Co.'s steamer Dorrington Court, 3,018 tons, Captain H. C. Barchen, sailed on Saturday, from the Bombay harbour for a Port in Australia, with ballast.

S S City of Florence :—The J F Co.'s steamer City of Florence, 4,391 tons, Captain J. S. Meria, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Themistocles :—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Themistocles, 7,046 tons, Captain W. M. Jermya, sailed on Saturday, from the Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with same bottom cargo.

S S Firoozi :—The T M Co.'s steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. D. McArthur, sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour, for Bassein, with ballast.

S S Ranee :—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinton, sailed from the Bombay harbour for Java via Bassein, with ballast.

SS Somali : The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Somali, 4,192 tons, Captain S. C. Warner, sailed yesterday, from Ballard Pier Station, for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Zibraltar and Marseilles, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Loyalty :—The Morarji Gocouldas Co.'s steamer Loyalty, 3,032 tons, Captain S. G. Hooper, sailed on Saturday from Ballard Pier Station, at 2-30 p.m., for Southampton via Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aeneas :—The W & A Graham Co.'s steamer Aeneas, 6,390 tons, Captain A. E. Wood, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 5th April, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons	Destination.	Date	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Kosoku Maru ..	2008	Kobe	8-4-19	.. N Y Kaisha
B	Burma Maru ..	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	.. O S Kaisha
C & R	War Pike ..	3186	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
D & E	Swainby ..	3651	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
F	Shinzin Maru ..	2933	Singapore	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
K	Bas-ayan	100	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co
L	Wahrung ..	2903	N F	N F	.. B & P S N Co
M	Rhodesian Transport	2145	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	206	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Shavit Hassum owner
P	Sikh ..	3288	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK					
	Clan Ross ..	5071	N F	6-4-19	.. J Finlay & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Mahanadi ..	549	N F	N F	.. B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia ..	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
2	Hydra ..	218	Colombo	5-4-19	.. F F Cambell & Co
3	Zayani ..	2627	P Gulf	9-4-19	.. H S Shamsha & Co
4	Kifunezan Maru ..	1942	Kobe	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
5	Nurani ..	2870	Tuticorin	6-4-19	.. T Morrison & Co
7	Jeddah ..	2923	Suez	10-4-19	.. T Morrison & Co
9	Malta ..	3884	London	5-4-19	.. M M & Co
12	Ditwara ..	3410	China	16-4-19	.. M M & Co
16	Saushtar ..	1718	P Gulf	N F	.. P G S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Linga ..	956	Karachi	7-4-19	.. M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
3	Varna ..	3020	Busra	11-4-19	.. M M & Co
4	Baroda ..	1899	Busra	6-4-19	.. M M & Co
5	Ixonda ..	1677	Busra	9-4-19	.. M M & Co
6	Ormonde	9021	London	8-4-19	.. B I M
7	Teesta ..	8422	London	15-2-19	.. M M & Co
11	Oxfordshire	5414	United Kingdom	13-4-19	.. K Nixon & Co
13	Themsila ..	2341	Busra	7-4-19	.. B I M
14	Orakdina ..	1580	Busra	7-4-19	.. M M & Co
15	Chusan ..	1758	Busra	8-4-19	.. B I M
16	Jehangir ..	3264	Busra	11-4-19	.. B I M
	Steady and Ekma	2250	Busra	7-4-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
	Ellora ..	2547	Busra	9-4-19	M M & Co
	Nagoya ..	4250	London	10-4-19	.. M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Margaret Haney ..	1372	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co

EXPORTS.

April 5

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—501 bales wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 400 balse wool, Bhavan Harbhaun; 180 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.

S S Clan Ross for Liverpool :—2,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Teesta for London :—65 cwts. myrabolam Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co.; 102 cwts. gum Arabic, Pudamsy Jethabhoy; 3 bales sheep skins, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 130 cwts. myrabolam, Mahomed Haji Nassur and Co.

S S Olympia for New York :—440 cwts. gum shiraxi, 29½ cwts. gum tragakanth, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Yubari Maru for Kobe :—800 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 900 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Yubari Maru for Yokkaichi :—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Kosoku Maru for Moji :—1,100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Moji :—300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka :—300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong :—373 cwts. kadoo katki, Mohamed Haji Esmail Ellias.

IMPORTS.

S S Yubari Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha :—12 bales cotton yarn; 17 cases cotton goods; 1,892 pieces copper ingot; 469 cases glassware; 18 cases, paperware; 150 bales cotton sheeting; 61 cases, 31 cases cotton drill; 10 packages broken glass; 10 bales lungiees; 148 cases porcelainware; 154 cases safety matches; 2 cases tooth paste; 131 bales sheeting; 3 cases silk goods; 109 cases beer; 80 bales grey cotton sheeting; 25 bundles brass uragies; 73 cases silk piece-goods; 53 cases pongee, 402 bags green beans; 492 cases window glass plain; 8 casks camphor; 120 coils rope; 1,200 cases canes; 6 cases canned fruits; 27 bales 1 case silk; 45 bales preserves; 256 bundles rattan; 8 cases ani seed oil; 21 cases glass bangles; 3 cases China root, 2 cases silver ware; 400 bags betelnuts; 27 bags green peas; 177 bags damar batu; 3 cases cigars; 50 pieces slate tins; 206 cases black tea; 71 cases tea; 2,363 bags beans.

S S Firoozi from Bushire via Karachi, Agents Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co. :—30 bags almonds; 19 bundles skins; 4 bundles carpets; 50 bags gum; 407 baskets, 1,070 h/baskets dates; 16 bags, 3 jottas, 1 bundle attari; 5 bundles wool; 45 bags Linseed; 1,883 bags joovari.

S S Oxfordshire from Sydney, Agents Killick, Nixon and Co. :—13,362 cases wheat.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT
ATLAS TONIC
The Favourite of the Physicians ?

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for general debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."
Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."
Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

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B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
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ORGANISATION OF GRIAN STORE DEPARTMENTS.

RESOLUTION LOST IN MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 5.

At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachariar moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council that they may be pleased to organise grain storing departments out of the existing revenue and settlement parties, or otherwise, for the purpose of storing food-grains in all the district and taluq centres for sale in retail in case of need.

The Hon. Mr. L. E. Buckley, replying on behalf of the Government, said:—

The policy of the Government in this matter was enunciated in 1880 by the Famine Commission and was fully endorsed by the subsequent Famine Commission in 1898. It has been accepted by the Government of India and it now formed part of the instructions of the Famine Code, which made no provision for the State providing grain. Local Government was not prepared to address the Government of India to be permitted to spend an enormous sum for buying grain for storage purposes, or depart from the policy laid down in the Famine Code.

The Hon. Mr. Rungachariar, replying, said if the Government stored grain they could be able to control prices. The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

Another resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Rungachariar recommending to the Governor-in-Council that they may be pleased to start asylums in suitable areas for housing and feeding beggars, crippled or disabled through old age, loathsome disease, or otherwise. The mover said the joint family system in the country was breaking down and the obligation was being thrown more and more on the public and the Government to start asylums in suitable areas.

The Hon. Mr. Davidson, on behalf of the Government, said the time had not arrived for the Government to interfere. There were enormous financial issues involved. Legislation was the preliminary step for the institution of asylums for although such institutions were brought into existence, people could not be compelled to go there. The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

CONTROL OF RICE IN BOMBAY.

The following Press note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

At a meeting held on March 31st, 1919, at which the Chief Secretary to Government presided and at which many persons interested in the rice trade in Bombay and in the Mofussil attended, questions regarding the system of control as regards the trade in rice were discussed.

1. As regards the import of rice from Burma to Bombay it was stated that the policy of Government in the past had been to issue licenses to a large number of merchants so as to give a share in this trade to as many as possible of those who had previously engaged in it, but owing to the difficulty of controlling the rice in the case of a large number of merchants some of whom did not carry out the undertakings which they had given, the number of licensees would in future be reduced considerably.

2. As regards the distribution of rice in Bombay to the retail dealers it was proposed by some of those present that this distribution should be entrusted entirely to one large firm which should submit its accounts for inspection to the Director of Civil Supplies. It was agreed that this would be desirable if a suitable firm could be found.

3. As regards the system of distributing rice from Bombay to the various Districts it was proposed that in order to secure that the rice allotted in Bombay to particular merchants should be transported in the Districts for which it is allotted and not resold at a profit in Bombay, a few responsible firms should be appointed to manage the whole of the *mukhadami* business. The allotment will be made to up-country merchants who will pay the *mukhadami*, and the latter will despatch the rice to its proper destination and give the railway or shipping receipt for the same to the owner after having the details registered in the office of the Director of Civil Supplies. The Director of Civil Supplies will inform the Collector of each District of the despatch of rice to his District giving the price *f.o.r.* or *f.o.b.* in each case and the Collector will then be in a position to check prices in his District. Arrangements are now being made to carry out the arrangements mentioned above, and it is hoped that by this means a prompter distribution of the stocks of rice may be secured and that it will not in future be possible for rice to be resold in Bombay several times at a profit. At the same time it must be remembered that these arrangements cannot remove the fundamental difficulty which has been at the bottom of all the trouble in the past, and that is that the demand for rice is far greater than the supply. So long as this continues many people must inevitably be disappointed in securing the supplies which they require.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

The agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China writes to us:

We have much pleasure in advising the receipt of a telegram from our London Office intimating that at the approaching Annual General Meeting of Shareholders the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £1-5-0 per share, free of income tax, that £100,000 be added to Reserve Fund and £25,000 to Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £40,000 be written off Premises Account and £168,481 be carried forward.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play the programme of music this, this evening at 6-15 p.m.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF POLICE CONSTABLES.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 5.

Mahamed Jaffer, formerly Second Officer, Jwalapur, deposed to his having gone to Katarpur in 1916 for seeing the Kurbani performed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness said he had then no information regarding Katarpur circumstances. He received an oral order to proceed to Katarpur and remain there until the Kurbani was performed. He did not know and was not told particularly in which houses the Kurbani was performed.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he was detailed to Id duty in 1918, at the Fyzabad village.

Justice Tuball thereupon remarked it was a matter of common knowledge, these petrols would be posted on such occasions.

Mr. Mohanlal for defence suggested witness might be asked if there were any troubles in Fyzabad.

Witness admitted trouble had broken out there in 1917. The District Magistrate ordered in 1918, the Kurbani should be performed only inside the mosque and witness was sent to see the order carried out.

Justice Tudball observed to the defence their case was one of ill feeling between two communities and they could not have it both ways.

Mr. Wilson added whatever line the defence followed in argument, the effect of the defence cross-examination would not be obliterated from their minds.

Babusingh, head constable formerly of Khansahal, whose examination lasted till lunch deposed to various matters preliminary to the riot at Katarpur, implicating in doing so several big men of Khankhal. He spoke at length on Sheodial's movements on the 16th, 17th and the 18th. Identification by witness was dispensed with as the defence observed witness knew thoroughly the big men mentioned by him during the cross-examination. Witness stated from 18th to 26th September. He remained at his outpost. He knew the Collector and that Mr. Billaine visited Katarpur. After the riot he did not hear the Collector visited Khankal and sent telegrams from there. He didn't meet any high officer during this interval. His statement was taken on the 26th by General Sahab at Mayapur. Witness did not then mention having seen Satyacama with other big men. He knew about November, Satyacama had become approver. Witness knew him well. Witness made another statement before Mr. Goad at Saharanpur on 19th November.

Proceeding witness said he didn't mention to Mr. Goad on the 26th, Puranprasad telling him "Tum Bada Khair khar ho." Witness was in service 25 years and had not applied for pension. He was sent for once in December after the trial began to give evidence. When he went to the police camp he was told that he was not wanted, and if necessary he would be sent for.

Mr. Durgaprasad drew the Court's attention to the fact. Witness made his second statement before Mr. Goad after Sub-Inspector Sheodayal was arrested. Mr. Goad did not ask witness on 26th September, why he had not gone to Katarpur, although his transfer was ordered. Mr. Goad asked witness about it on 3rd October. Witness did not know whether his transfer order by Mr. Bellairs bore the word "immediate." There was no re-examination after lunch.

AN OCTROI CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Abdul Hafiz, formerly Mohartir produced an octroi counterfoil receipts for September.

In cross-examination, he admitted according to the rules receipts were to be made in the name of different owners of goods pressed. Regarding certain entries Witness hesitated to answer.

Justice Tudball asked counsel if he had ever been in municipality or seen octroi mohariar working at night.

On counsel replying he had not and he was not a district officer, Justice Tudball observed this is a wonderful country for rules and for breaking rules.

Questioned by Court witness admitted about 3 years ago he was suspended on the secretary saheb's report. He was reinstated after furnishing explanation.

Mr. Satyachandra Mukherjee remarked witness was suspended for 6 months.

RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nothing seems to have impressed upon the Chief Justice and the Judges of our High Court and the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Associations, and the Heads of the Banks, to change the above holiday from Wednesday to Tuesday next. Only our Small Causes Court is closed on a proper day (Tuesday).

Perhaps the above bodies are not aware that the Hindus have to attend on that day the Temples, and they have to remain there till after 1 p.m. as the ceremony regarding the birth of "Shri Ram" ends at 12-39 and it takes them at least half an hour to clear from the temples and thereafter they have to take their meals which they could not do before 4 p.m. as not only the female members of their house, but even the servants have to attend the Temples.

Perhaps it matters very little for the "Bada Hindus" who called themselves as the leaders whether Tuesday or Wednesday is observed as a holiday as they can attend their offices and business at any time they pleased, but what about the poor clerks like myself?

Would you not, Editor Saheb, help us in blowing your bugle in the ears of the "Bada logs" and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

BAHADKER.

April 3.

TILAK PURSE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHINDWARA, April 5.

Messrs. Mohmadali, Shaukatali and other Mahomedans contribute towards the Tilak purse fund and are enthusiastically assisting in its collection.

THE TRAMWAY PROSECUTION

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston the case in which Mr. J. E. Hobson of the Bombay Tramway Company charged Mr. Sorab Merwanji Alpaiwalla with infringing the Company's bye-laws in respect of standing on the rear platform of a car while it was filled with passengers, came on for further hearing.

Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmiwalla said that he is the Secretary of the Company. At two meetings of the Directors the question of publishing the bye-law in question was decided. He was present at those meetings. Mr. Remington, who holds the power of attorney, introduced the question of publishing the notice, and he was instructed to do so. The Directors did not publish the byelaw.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, he said that no record of the notice is kept in the record book. It was not passed by the Board of Directors.

Mr. R. S. Meyer, Car-Shed Superintendent of the Company, said that the bye-laws and regulations of the Company are fastened by a chain to a tin-case fitted to the roof of every car. He was not present when the incident took place. The tin-case that contains the bye-laws, is marked with English, Gujerati and Marathi letters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman the same witness said that, possibly the passengers sitting in the rear part of the car or standing on the rear platform of it, could not see the writing on the tin-case.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday next, to enable his Worship to inspect the car which is to be brought in front of the Police Court on that day.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Dhordy pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WARDHAGANJ, April 4.

The third day's proceedings of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Social Conference commenced with songs of students of the Marwari Hostel, Dhamangaon and of the Jain Hostel, Wardha. Letters and telegrams of sympathy with the conference were then read. Among them were messages from Mahatma Ghandhi, Rai Bahadur Bishesarlal Halwasia and Rai Bahadur Amnumchand Singhania of Shillong.

Nine resolutions were passed regarding the excessive expenditure over deaths and marriages, the ways of improving Indian commerce and the establishment of a district panchayat. A committee was formed for compilling the history of Agarwals, for opening a communal fund and making rules and regulations of the conference respectively.

In the resolution on the improvement of Indian commerce, the Imperial Preference policy of the British Government was strongly protested against. It was demanded that in accordance with the Queen's proclamation on difference should be shown between Indian and European traders. Impressive speeches were delivered by Seths Ramnarayan Ruiya J. P., Jainarayan Potdar, Kesheodeo Newatia, Shonarayan Pathi, Shrinarain Agarwal, Probhudayal Agarwal, Babus Padamraj Jain, and others.

It was resolved to form a standing committee of the conference composed of elected members from all provinces. Seth Ramnafayan, Ruiya Kunwar, Shrinivas Potdar and Seth Kesheodeo Newatia collectively invited the conference to Bombay next year.

Babu Dewiprasad Khaitan and Mahabirprasad Potdar on behalf of the delegates thanked the chairman and the members of the reception committee for the excellent arrangements. The president also thanked the reception committee. The conference closed at 5 p.m. There were 650 delegates, 238 members of the reception committee and 100 volunteers besides about 500 visitors present in the conference.

In the evening R. B. Jamnalal entertained the president and the delegates, members of the reception committee and other gentlemen at a dinner party in his garden.

YEOTMAL MUNICIPALITY.

NON-OFFICIAL ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, April 5.

The Yeotmal Municipal members elected a non-official candidate as chairman of the municipality.

The fight was between Rao Bahadur Mandalay, a non-official elected member and Mr. Jatkar, a non-official candidate. The latter was elected by 4 votes against 6.

Mr. Jatkar is the Secretary of the District Association, a progressive nationalist and a staunch homeruler.

DETRIMENTAL TO PUBLIC INTEREST!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statement:—

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce while not supporting the Rowlatt Act is of opinion that passive resistance in any form including closing of shops, bazars, and places of business would be detrimental to public interest.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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TO-DAY.

A public meeting in connection with Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Madhav Baug, 9 p.m.
Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.
Satyagraha Sabha, General Meeting at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, April 10.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 9-45 p.m. only.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Presious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The temings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	12 17	0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday the 9th April 1919 being "Ram Navmi" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of Combined Offices will however remain open on that date.

A NEW ANGLO-URDU NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the League, an Anglo-Urdu Night School was opened in the premises of the Tank Bunder Municipal Urdu School on Wednesday last at 9 p.m. (B.T.) Captain Mohomed Ismail Saheb, performed the opening ceremony. The audience numbered above 125 among whom 53 were labourers and mill-hands who got themselves admitted in the school on the spot. The proceedings began with the chanting of a verse from the Holy Kuran. Suitable speeches dwelling on the importance of education in early day life and on the expediency of improving the social status of individual as well as community were delivered by Messrs. Syed Munawar, Afzal Ali Bilgrami, Abdul Majid, Syed Nabar Abbas, and Zia Uddin Burney. After the garlanding of the president and the guests and distribution of Tea and Pansupari and after a vote of thanks to the chair, the function was brought to a successful termination. Three teachers have been appointed to conduct the work of the school.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the 9th subscription list to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 7,03,733-11-2; Per Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd being proceeds of the special Race Day given by the Western India Turf Club for the Famine Fund, Rs. 1,82,719; Balance of the Indian Specie Bank Liquidation Account, Rs. 24,356-8-10; Seth Shivnarayan Baldeodas, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Limited, Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Rs. 1,000; Presented by H. E. Lady Willingdon, being the amount of the balance handed to her at the farewell reception by the women of the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 680-7-6; Messrs. Madhavji Thackersh and Co., Rs. 500; The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Rs. 500; The Hon. Mr. N. M. Hogg, Rs. 500; Collection through Mrs. Chandrikabai Dalpatram and Mrs. Kantabai Virjiwandas, Rs. 500; Messrs. The Grass Merchants' Association, Rs. 500; Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Rs. 450; The Hind Mata Sevak Samaj, being proceeds of the "Punya Prabhav" on the 6th March, 1919, Rs. 306-11-9; Messrs. Lakshmidas Nemidas and Laldas, Trustees in memory of the 10th anniversary day of the late Mr. Jougaldas Chaturbhuj, Rs. 250; Mr. Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, Rs. 250; Mr. Nathmal Ghambhirmal, Rs. 200; Honorary Treasurer, Chapter Independence No. 183, S. C. subscriptions received from members of the Institute, Rs. 160; Anonymous, Rs. 122-13-7; Mr. Madhavsingh Rupsingh, Rs. 107-0-3; "In the sacred name of Dadar Hormasd" F. R., Rs. 101; Messrs. Edulji Framji Albless and Sons, Rs. 101; Mr. V. M. Pakvasha, Rs. 100; Mr. G. W. Desai, Rs. 100; Per the Hon. Mr. G. Keatinge, Rs. 100; Lodge "Cyrus" No. 1359 S. C., Rs. 100; Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., Rs. 100; Lodge "Eastern Star" No. 1189 E. C., Rs. 100; Messrs. Jamnadas Narbheram and Co., Rs. 100; A gentleman, Rs. 100; Mr. R. F. Kharas, Rs. 80-12; Mr. G. K. Nariman, Rs. 75; "C. P." under registered cover 519, Rs. 65; Subscriptions under Rs. 65, Rs. 402-8. Total Rs. 9,24,421-9-1.

DONATIONS NO. 2.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 30,852-8; Messrs. Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co., Rs. 500; "J. B. B.", Rs. 100; Subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 30. Total Rs. 31,482-8.

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CORONAT

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATIONS.

(Contined from page 8.)

the friendly tribes on the borders of this country to an attitude of hostility endangering the British connection with India. To-day it is not the German foe but it is the short-sighted bureaucracy which is turning not the tribes outside the borders of this country, but the people within this country itself, to an attitude, which is not conducive to healthy relationships between India and England. I am one of those who very firmly believe that the connection of India with the British Empire should be ever maintained and kept up, as it is of mutual advantage both to this country and to the Empire, but every man who has eyes to see and has ears to hear cannot have the least possible doubt that measures of the character of Rowlatt Bills if passed against the strong feelings and unanimous opposition of the people cannot but weaken the tie existing between India and the British Empire, and it is, therefore, the bounden duty of every loyal citizen to advise Government and to get the Bills by every legitimate means to drop these measures. It is not only the Rowlatt Bills that we are fighting to-day, but we are fighting the principle of passing laws against the wish and the opinion of the people who have to be governed by such laws. Those days are gone when a dozen people could enact laws and millions would accept them whether they liked them or not. In former days when the expression of opinion concerning such matters was confined only to the leaders of the people, we were told that such opinions did not express the thoughts of the poorer and the working classes and the agricultural population and that they did not carry much weight. Now the leaders have got at their back the large numbers of the working classes and the agriculturists. Those meetings which in former days were attended by a few hundred are now overcrowded by thousands of people. Those movements which in former days were restricted to big cities and towns are now spread over the rural districts. At the last meeting of the Congress the agriculturists were represented by several hundreds of delegates. It, therefore, no more lies in the mouths of our critics to say that our voice is not the voice of the bulk of the aricultrists and working classes, but now a new bogey has arisen and it is that the fighting classes, the classes which provided the fighting men for the war and contributed with their blood to its success, are not with us. Is there the slightest doubt that if the situation is properly explained to any Indian whether he is a fighting man or not that he would agree with us, and join with us in our demand? If there is any attempt made to get these fighting people actively to join our movements, I am afraid there would be at once levelled against us the charge of trying to disaffect the Indian Army.

PEOPLE'S LOSS OF FAITH IN GOVT.

There are some people who tell us that they do not understand why we should concern ourselves to this extent with these Bills when they are meant only for the anarchists and revolutionists and nobody else. I ask, what is the guarantee that they will be applied only to these Criminals and *not* to others? When the Defence of India Act was passed through the Council, the very wide powers which it carried were given to the Government without the slightest demur and no single voice was heard against the passing of that Act. It showed our entire confidence and trust in Government at that time. What is it that has happened since then, that so much hue and cry is being raised against giving very similar powers to Government? What has happened is that the people have not got the same faith and the same trust in Government as they had then and why? Because some of the powers under the Defence of India Act have been used in matters which were entirely outside the scope that was contemplated at the time of the passing of the Act, with the result that to-day the people have not got that faith in Government which they had then and therefore they oppose these Bills with a bitterness of feeling which has never been surpassed before in the history of the enactment of another law. Let me still hope that instead of persisting in this unsympathetic and unstatesmanlike attitude the Government may yet take the wise and the prudent course of acceding to the wishes of the people by not placing these Bills on the Statute Book. I will now read to you the Resolution which I have the honour to move and which I have no doubt you will carry it unanimously after it is duly seconded and supported.

HON MR. PATEL.

Sir Dinshaw having read the resolution, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, seconding, said not only had the members protested against the Bill in the Council, but the speaker had written to the Viceroy personally protesting against the procedure, but everything was useless. Col. Beadon of Delhi had told them that the law had not come into operation and there was no reason for the people to fear. He had never heard of a more foolish suggestion from a responsible officer of Government. The danger lay in the fact that the judicial, executive and police officers of the Government were one and the same and they could do what they liked with the liberties of the people. They could do away with any individual they liked; therefore they disliked the Act.

MR. NATARAJAN.

Mr. K. Natarajan said if his Majesty the [illegible] was really sympathetic to- [illegible] he would disallow the [illegible] the resolution.

[illegible]ng in Hindus- [illegible] the Act as [illegible]e unworthy of their country and their manhood. Would they accept it? (Cries of "No, No").

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista, supporting the resolution, said it was not necessary for him to speak much on the demerits of the Rowlatt Act. In England it was believed that the voice of the people was the voice of God. In this country the bureaucracy apparently seemed to think that the voice of the people was the prattle of the cattle. He, the speaker, looked upon that Act as a challenge to the nationhood of India. Were they going to tolerate it? (Cries of "no, no"). Were they then going to defy it? (Shouts of "yes, yes"). If, as he had said before, the people were united in this country, they would surely get Home Rule. And Home Rule was the best pill for the Rowlatt Bill. There was amongst them present Mr. John Scurr, one of the stalwarts of the Labour Party, who, he hoped, would say what the feeling was in England for self-government in India. One of the Anglo-Indian papers had said the other day that he, the speaker, did not know the English people and that the Labur Party, like the Germans, would treat their promises like scraps of paper. He had met Mr. Lansbury, a leader of the Labour Party while in England who had assured him that the people of India could safely trust the Labour Party in furthering their aims for Home Rule. It was the hope in that trust that heartened the Indian people to observe order. The fear of the people was the beginning of good government. So far as he could see, the Government in India either had not anticipated that the Indian people would get offended by those laws or they wanted to say they did not fear the people. They would at least now know what the feeling was in India against the Rowlatt Act, and he hoped they would realise the consequences of placing it on the statute book. If the Government would not repeal the Act, it would only mean they were not afraid of the people. That was a challenge to every man. Were they going to tolerate it? (Outbursts of "no, no"). Mr. Baptista finally asked "Will you promise you will resist the law till it is repealed?" The audience to a man replied "Yes". "Then," said Mr. Baptista, "you may be sure victory is yours."

Mr. M. K. Gandhi hoped that they would pass the evening in the same quiet manner as they had done during the whole day.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION—II.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then moved that a copy of the above resolution be cabled the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconding hoped that the C. I. D. would tell the authorities what the real feelings of the people were in this matter and that wise counsel would prevail before it was too late. If any statesmanship existed in England he was certain that the democracy would veto the measure and make it impossible to exist in the Statute Book.

Mr. Jethamal supported and the resolution was carried in silence. With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. M. R. Jayaker the meeting came to an end.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the Satyagraha Sabha will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Mr. Vaikuntrai Desai the Secretary of the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. Business:—

1. To receive instructions regarding the breach of laws.
2. To consider a suggestion from the President that the following words shall be added to Rule 16 "provided that for matters of emergency the minimum period fixed for notice shall not be necessary."

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

TO ALL PERSONNEL MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 3.

Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

The Press Bureau states that the Army Council, the Admirality and the Air Council are issuing certificates to all personnel belonging to the Home, the Indian, the Colonial, the Dominion and the Egyptian forces mentioned in despatches and to the members of the British Red Cross Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and other recognised organisation similarly mentioned.

ALIENS BILL.

PENALTIES FOR ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE SEDITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 3.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

The Aliens Bill issued extends the powers granted to Government under the Aliens Restriction Act 1914 for two years further and empowers Government to make orders enabling war prisoners to be kept in custody until six months after the signing of peace.

The Bill contains a clause rendering Aliens attempting to cause sedition liable to more severe punishment than the Britishers, namely to ten years' penal servitude. It imposes on Aliens attempting to promote industrial unrest a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment. The Bill refers merely to Aliens, not enemy Aliens.

DEMONSTRATION IN LAHORE.

(Continued from page 7.)

prominent workers of the city, the people were not dismayed in any way.

All shops of every kind are closed. Only two or three opened early in the morning near the clock tower, but the force of the expression of public opinion apparently was so strong that these also had to shut up and join the whole city. There is absolute calm and quiet prevailing. The Government unnecessarily made elaborate arrangements by the show of a large force of police, mounted military and gathering together of all honorary magistrates. The people are merely following the natural promptings of their conscience without molestation and the fast is observed by the majority. Even ladies of all ranks and young persons joined eagerly in the demonstration for the repeal of this humiliating measure. It shows the nation's determination not to rest till the insulting Acts are not removed.

Even some of the Ghariwalas have abstained from plying their carriages.

Hindus, Mohomedans and Sikhs of every shade and opinion have been of one mind.

The marked feature of to-day's hartal and fast is their spontaneous nature. A big open air meeting took place this evening.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The Satyagraha Day was celebrated quietly in Allahabad up to time of wiring. In anticipation of the closing of shops the Civil Station residents had provided themselves against to-day. This morning, the paucity of Ticca gharries in churches was very noticeable. Shops closed from early morning and Satyagrahists are going about the city with bare feet and crepe round their arms. Prayers will be offered at noon to-day for those killed at Delhi. A mass meeting will be held this evening with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the chair.

CALCUTTA'S PROTEST.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE MAIDAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Satyagraha Day passed off quietly to-day. Almost all shops and bazars in the northern parts of the town were closed. In the afternoon a large crowd consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans, numbering several thousands, assembled on the Maidan, where several open air meetings held.

At the central meeting Mr. B. Chakravarti presided. In course his speech Mr. Chakravarti said, that the King-Emperor had the right to disallow any Act passed by the Governor General-in-Council. The Rowlatt Act was a fit case for the people to invoke his Majesty's royal prerogative vested in him. Mr. Chakravarti advised his countrymen to bear any abuse, any insult, any violence and suffering, even unto death without hatred, without resentment as brave men, as martyrs determined to maintain truth at any cost. They were resisting the spirit of terrorism by soul-force and by the grace of God victory would be theirs.

A resolution was unanimously adopted beseaching his Majesty's intervention to disallowance of the Act.

HUMILIATION DAY IN MADRAS

HOW IT IS TO BE OBSERVED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 5.

A notice issued by the Satyagraha Sabha says, the Satyagraha Day is arranged to be observed in Madras to-morrow. The programme of events includes "bagana" parties, performances of "archanas, abishekams" in all important temples, "kalakshepams, harikathas", in several parts of the city and public meetings in the Triplicane Beach of five separate platforms. The notice requests all taking part in to-morrow's observances (a) to bear in mind the necessity of fast during the day right upto the time of supper counting twenty-four hours from the last previous meal, (b) to cease from all work and close their business, and (c) to spend their time in the day in prayer, meditation, religious or Satyagrahi discourses or discussions.

POONA'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 6.

A meeting was held this evening in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall in connection with the Satyagraha Day, at which several resolutions were passed. For the most parts shops in the town remained closed during the day in observance of the day of mourning. At a meeting which was presided over by Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Messrs. Karandikar, Bhat, Kavdeshastry, Patwardhan, Potdar and others spoke on the Rowlatt Bills and the incidents at Delhi.

Three resolutions were passed, the first of which condemned the passing of the Rowlatt Bill No. 2 into law in the teeth of non-official opposition and called on the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty to veto the measure. The second resolution protested against the firing on innocent people at Delhi and urged Government to hold an open inquiry and bring the offenders to justice. The third resolution expressed sympathy with the families of those killed in the firing that took place at Delhi.

SEQUEL TO SIGNING SATYAGRAH PLEDGE.

RESIGNATION OF A TEACHER FROM SCHOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 5.

Mr. Narmadashanker B. Pandya, teacher in Union High School, Surat, gave up his situation to-day as he had signed the Satyagrah pledge. His popularity among the students was very great and the scene of his final parting at the Satsang office from his beloved pupils was very touching. They garlanded him and presented him with a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi, mounted in an elegant silver frame. Mr. Pandya delivered a short stirring speech and exhorted the students to be manly, fearless and self-respecting. He believed that the honour they gave him was not given to him as an individual but it was an echo of the spirit of patriotism and general awakening, steadily growing in strength in our country.

DELHI AGAIN IN MOURNING.

(Continued from page 7.)

being convened to-morrow. Perfect calm prevails.

DEMONSTRATION IN EDWARD MEMORIAL PRAK.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.

After the prayers at Fatehpuri Mosque, the people went to the Edward Park, where a mass meeting attended by 30,000 was held. All leaders including Haziq-ul-mulk Ajmal-khan attended. Speeches repudiating the charges in Col. Beadon's notice were delivered and also the Swadeshi movement was advocated.

The military armed police is idly resting at several centres in the city. At the station British soldiers and an armoured car have been posted. The whole station area is barren and no work is being done. Business in the whole town is suspended. Perfect peace and order are maintained.

Another mass meeting was held in the evening. Great public indignations prevails over Col. Beadon's notice and its offensive language.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 6.

In spite of the manifesto issued by Satyagraha Sabha urging citizens not to strike, all shops to-day remained closed in the city. In order that idle people may not get out of control, the leaders organised various meetings throughout the day and thus kept the people busy. Two meetings were principally noticeable, one in the Fatehpore Mosque in the morning attended by both Hindu and Mahomedan communities and another in the evening in Dr. Ansari's compound..

The latter meeting reaffirmed the resolution passed last Sunday about, the Rowlatt Act and it was announced by Swami Shradhanand that Seth Raghumall had promised one lakh of rupees towards the fund for a memorial to those fallen in the riots. The attendance at the latter meeting was estimated by the Swami at one lakh, but others put the figure down between 20 and 25 thousand.

There was no untoward incident throughout the day, which passed off peacefully. The usual precautions, however, were taken by the authorities, who are daily discovering a large amount of manuscript handbills, couched in violent language inciting to murder.

DELHI QUIET.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 6.

The city is quiet. In the morning the shops remained closed.

HARTAL IN DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.

Despite the efforts of Satyagrahis and leaders, the city is on *hartal* to-day, in sympathy with the rest of India. Twenty thousand Hindus and Musalmans assembled in the morning at the Fatehpuri Mosque, read Quran and offered prayers for the martyrs, dispersing afterwards peacefully. Two mass meetings were arranged at the Edward Park and Daryaganj. Armed police and soldiers were posted throughout the city.

NO CELEBRATION IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 6.

Rangoon took no notice of the Satyagraha Protest Day. An effort had been made to enlist sympathy, but met with so little success that the attempt was ultimately abandoned. Business was done in the bazar and elsewhere as usual. The Commissioner of Police, District Magistrate, and other officials made a short tour of the Indian district in the morning, but it was quite formal and at no time was there any sign of protest or mourning.

INDIAN FAMINE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The latest reports state that famine conditions are declared in three areas in Bombay, in two areas in Central Provinces, in one area in Madras and three in Central India and Rajputana. The total number of persons receiving relief during the week ending 29th March was 113,811 or less by 16,465 compared with the previous week.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Ninth Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held to-day at 9 p.m., at Madhav Baug under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Ginwala and Pundit Dyanandji will be among the speakers.

BARRACKPORE SPRING MEETING.

FIFTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Barrackpore Spring Meeting came to end to-day. The card was a long one consisting of seven events. The racing was quite interesting. The attendance was large, but the heat stifling.

Details:—

THE SPRING FAREWELL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Capt. Grant's DONE AGAIN, 9-10, Walker 1
Mr. Smith's CLEMATIS, 8-6, Grey 2
Mr. Gubbay's AIRMAN, 9-3, Kess 3
Also ran:—Zelia 9-8, Chatterbox 10-0, Pierrot 9-12, Yonkers 7-7.
Betting:—Evens Zelia, 3 to 2 Done Again, tens the rest.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 53.

The race:—Zelia was the last out of the gate. Chatterbox was the quickest away, followed by Clematis and Done Again. The last named assumed command two furlongs from home and stalling off the challenge of Clematis won by 1½ lengths, a short head between second and third.
Time:—1 min 5 secs.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Conningham's MUNGAR, 9-0, Young ... 1
Mr. Hempson's SHEILA, 10-2, Barker 2
Mr. Bhattacharji's POST ENTRY, 9-7, White 3
Also ran:—Marchioness 10-0, Lady Jane 9-0, Sandbag 8-10, Yellow Girl 8-10, Merlin Lass 8-7, Happy Boy 8-0, Mandir 7-0.
Betting:—5 to 4 Sheila, twos Marchioness, threes Mungar, eights Post Entry and Sandbag, twenties the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 42.

The race:—Mondir played up at the gate and got rid of her jockey and ran down the course. When the start was effected Mungar took the lead, followed by Yellow Girl and Happy Boy. Sheila began slowly. On settling down Mungar continued to lead. Towards the end Sheila came strong, but failed to catch her by ¼ length, 1¼ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min 9 secs.

THE TEZPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Pettitt's LADAVON, 9-13, Mr. Dudley 1
Messrs. Pigott and Dowson's JIDETTE, 9-6, Fenton 2
Mr. Brierley's WELSH APPLE, 8-11, Walker 3
Also ran:—Don't Worry 10-7, Allbey 8-9, Pistol Rod 8-3, Chingri 7-7.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Ladavon, 9 to 2 Welsh Apple, 6 Don't Worry and Jidette, twenty-fives the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, and Rs. 19.

The race:—Jidette was the quickest off and soon put the lead of six lengths. Ladavon, however, was in good position and coming away at nick of time beat Jidette by 1½ lengths, neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min 19 secs.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Conningham's PYRAMID, 8-11, Young 1
Mr. Chararia's GLENCAIRNIE, 9-4, Barker 2
Mr. Bartlett's COUNTESS CASTLE, 8-12, Lynch 3
Also ran:—Alannah 9-5, My Ivy 8-8.
Betting:—3 to 2 Glencairnie, 5 to 2 Countess Castle, evens Pyramid, sixes Alannah, tens My Ivy.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

The race:—Countess Castle brought [illegible] up merrily, Glencairnie being her [illegible] attendant. Pyramid was lying third, but in starting he came very fast, winning by 2¼ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min 20 4/5 secs.

THE SPRING FAREWELL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's ANDOVERSFORD, 9-1, Barker 1
Messrs. Pigott and Dowson's MAHONEY BOY, 7-4, Lynch 2
Mr. Conningham's ANCIENT AND MODERN, 8-4, Young 3
Also ran:—Fiasco 8-10, Luna 7-10.
Betting:—5 to 4 Mahoney Boy, twos Ancient and Modern, 5 to 2 Andoversford, eights Fiasco, fifteens Luna.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.

The race:—Andoversford and Mahoney Boy led together, Ancient and Modern being about three lengths in the rear. The leaders led and after a ding-dong finish Andoversford just won by a head, 1½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min 3 3/5 secs.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Major Edwards' QUALITY, 9-4, Grey 1
Dr. Taylor's LITTLE SIM, 9-0, Young 2
Messrs. Pigott and Dowson's LITTLE MOUSME, 9-3, Fenton 3
Also ran:—Killeen 8-13, Jennie Cree 9-12, Balsam 9-7, Guncarriage 8-6.
Betting:—Evens Little Sim, 5 to 2 Killeen, 7 to 2 Little Mousme, tens and more the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 289. Places Rs. 45 and Rs. 13.
The race:—Quality streaked out in front and making all her own running and stalling off a determined challenge from Little Sim, won by ¾ length, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min 7 2/5 secs.

THE SCRAP HEAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Major Edwards' SLAVE GIRL, 11-0, Capt. Deane 1
Mrs. Bayley's DICK, 12-0, Mr. Bartleet 2
Mr. Milward's JOVE, 10-0, Mr. Hiles 3
Also ran:—Cheerio 10-7, Boxer 11-7, Golden 11-0, Shire 10-0, Billy Boy 9-0.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Dick, twos Slave Girl, tens to fifties the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11, and Rs. 12.
The race:—Slave Girl and Dick led together for half a mile, then the former assumed command and gradually increasing lead won by 2¾ lengths, 10 lengths between second and third.
No time taken.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

SOVIET SYSTEM TO BE INCORPORATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, April 2.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

BERLIN.—The "Vossische Zeitung" learns from Weimar that the majority parties have reached an agreement with Government and that an amendment to the constitution will be introduced in the National Assembly providing for the incorporation of the Soviet system.

The Imperial Government has refused Bavaria's demand to be represented in the Peace Conference.

DELHI TRAGEDY AND AFTER.

COL. BEADON'S NOTICE.

"UNSEEMLY AND PROVOKING."

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 5.

A notice was posted all over the town to-day purporting to come from Col. Beadon, addressed to citizens. The notice does not show at which press it was printed, and the matter is worth noting for the omission is penally liable and seems to be an index to the nervous manner, in which matters are being handled by the authorities.

The notice would certainly have been treated as spurious and having regard to its indiscreet and in places absurd contents, the work of some irresponsible person of half-brained *agent provocateur*, if it had not been read out to a meeting of title-holders and others called by Col. Beadon yesterday. The wide dissemination of the contents of the notice has caused widespread resentment throughout the town for the provoking and unseemly language used in it. It is more than likely that the original notice has been grossly perverted in translation into Urdu. But the people go by the Urdu notice, and its language although originally designed to pacify and also in a way overawe the people, besides gratuitously libelling and discrediting the Satyagraha movement, is so grossly "unseemly" as to offend and grieve the people. It has also been explained in it that the Rowlatt Act is not to come into operation anywhere immediately and, it is hoped, will never be applied to Delhi, but it is a precautionary measure against anarchical and revolutionary crime. It has been directly suppressed that it is a complete negation of the fundamental rights of men.

Col. Beadon says that the Rowlatt Act is like a "bucket of water", which a person might keep in reserve for extinguishing any accidental fire. The illustration is characteristically Beadonian, although it supports the opposite view and proves the superfluity of the law. If the analogy may be tolerated for a moment misleading as it is Col. Beadon has used words (in the Urdu version) in respect of Passive Resistance which are clearly in excess of his privilege. The notice is grossly indiscreet and has caused quite unnecessary exacerbation of public feeling.

Local Satyagrahis and other influential persons have begun to exert their utmost influence to prevent a *hartal* to-morrow. But I fear their efforts have been largely nullified by the recurring temerity and grievous want of tact displayed by the authorities. Judging by public feeling I can safely say that the Home Department communiqué has created an utterly undesirable impression here. The public feel that an inept and wholly unfair attempt has been made to saddle the very sufferers with the responsibility of a tragedy which whenever inquired into will expose the monstrously scandalous inhumanity to which people have been subjected. Every possible effort is being made by Satyagrahis in Delhi to prevent the suspension of business to-morrow. But no one can guarantee success as a spontaneous desire to suspend business seems to be in evidence, which is difficult to suppress.

CONTRADICTION FROM SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

The Local Satyagraha Sabha has issued a reply to Col. Beadon's notice. It takes into account all matters dealt with in the notice and categorically contradicts all matters which deserve to be rebutted. It further joins issue with the Colonel on all matters reflecting adversely on Satyagrahis.

The Colonel has said that he means to ask the notables of Delhi to open a relief fund for the survivors of (the innocent) killed on Black Sunday. The Satyagraha replication gratefully acknowledging Col. Beadon's generous action, states that the people have already started a more comprehensive fund, both for the relief of the sufferers and the survivors and for erecting a memorial to the sacred memory of the martyrs.

Another after-funeral service is taking place in Fatihpuri Mosque to-morrow morning and large numbers of Hindus are also expected to attend the mourning assembly.

ORDER BEING RESTORED IN EGYPT.

RESULT OF EXTENSION OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2.

Recd. 11-0 p.m., April 5.

CAIRO, March 22.—It is officially announced that order is being rapidly restored in consequence of the extension of the military occupation.

OPERATIONS IN UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 3.

Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 6.

Telegrams from General Allenby dated April 1st show a real improvement in the situation in Egypt. General Allenby reports that Cairo is quiet and the delta is practically quiet. The Fayum is cleared of the raiding Beduin. Upper Egypt is still more or less disturbed, but an improvement occurred between the 28th March and 1st April. Twelve mobile columns are operating in Upper and Lower Egypt and troops from the Sudan have reached [illegible]

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 7th April, 1919.

BLACK-SUNDAY.

Yesterday the whole country observed the National Humiliation Day. It was, however, not merely a Humiliation Day. It was also a day of Self-Realization such as no day in the history of modern India has been. If the passing of the Black Bill has demonstrated the enforced political helplessness of the people, in the intensity and universality of the protest which has gone forth from every nook and corner of the country, it has found out where its real strength lies. It lies in the indomitable spirit of the people determined to be free, whatever the obstacles in the path. The demonstration against the Black Act held in the city yesterday was in many respects unique in the history of Bombay. Even the most apathetic observer could not have helped being impressed by the thousands of people who, in solemn silence, met together for the purpose of mourning and self-renewal. It was really a day of preparation which, if sustained in the spirit of patriotism and self-denial, will represent a tremendous reserve of moral force in the service of the nation. The participation of thousands in the functions of the day indicated the fact that the feeling of humiliation was shared not by Satyagrahis only, but by all the real people of India who have rallied to their support. Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians mingled in the same cause, the devotions of the day bringing them on a common platform. As announced, it was observed as a day of fast and prayer. The functions of the day were calculated to fortify the spirit, and the successful manner in which the programme was observed by thousands of citizens must have encouraged sympathisers, and caused a feeling of uneasiness among sceptics and cavillers, that there was behind the demonstration a very serious purpose.

That such a vast concourse of people proved amenable to the discipline of mourning, is significant. Business was practically at a standstill, but there was no exercise of coercion in it. In fact the peaceful conduct of the people was not a police problem at all. Mourning in memory of the dead at Delhi and humiliation at the thought of the impotence of the popular will, roused among all a deep spirit of stillness and resignation. That the unity of purpose among the people was illustrated and confirmed by the impressive demonstrations of the day is a matter that augurs well for the future of the struggle which Mr. Gandhi is leading. It was predicted by the enemies of the movement that the demonstration would be a "failure," but the critics have, we hope, seen enough to regret the gift of prophecy without charity. It was also declared by them that the ceremony of multitudes bathing in the sea would not mean anything. There is no more virtue in the sea than there is in the baptismal water or the sacrificial fire, but only those who reflect on the inwardness of a symbolic act can realise the meaning of the ceremony. It has been said that all symbols appear ridiculous to the looker-on, though they are sacred to the worshipper. We have heard of soldiers falling in scores in defence—vain it may be—of a tattered flag; we have heard of women who endure death rather than part with a small weight of yellow metal; we have heard of men who choose death rather spurn a little cross of wood; and we have known of an Empire that fought for the sake of a scrap of paper. But why? Because small things, materially valueless, stand as the symbols of great pledges. And the ceremonies of Black Sunday have their supreme value in the emblems they are of the spirit of suffering and indomitable will offered in the service of the national cause. The demonstration was of value and significance because it evoked and mobilised the moral forces of the entire community in the interests of its freedom, and that, for the present, is more important than anything else. Not only was it momentous as the expression of their resolve, but it was also a great event as it signified the universality of the feelings that exercised the people. The feelings are profound and they extend to all classes of people—a fact which Government can ignore only to their cost.

In pushing the Black Bill through the Council in utter defiance of protest, the Government have exhibited a misanthropic zeal in the interests of "law and order," the expression of which will at each step be accompanied by inevitable recoil. The Delhi tragedy which the people are mourning is eloquent proof of the mood of the Executive to which the powers of the Black Act are entrusted. To maintain peace in a community is a harder and more tedious business for a civilized administration than for a barbarous rule. The attitude of the Government in passing the Black Bill is symptomatic of the feeling that they prefer autocratic and instantaneous methods of suppressing what they think is wrong—at the risk of injustice to individuals. During the past week, Sir Michael O'Dwyer issued a large number of orders against individuals in the Punjab, forbidding them from speaking or writing until further orders. It means that under cover of the Defence of India Act—predecessor and pattern of the Black Act—the Executive likes to avoid the tedious task of establishing the guilt of individuals, preferring the more attractive business of swiftly suppressing their freedom. The rights of people are taken out of the ordinary court of law in order that the Executive may have the light and easy way of dealing with obnoxious people in the way it thinks fit. This light and easy way of simplifying the maintenance of peace at the expense of the rights of individuals is not found in any civilised country, since either by express constitution or convention, liberty of such rule is denied to Government. The drastic style in which "rioters" in Delhi were dealt with is another instance of the love of short-cuts to public tranquillity. Thus, the Black Act is not only the annulment of the rights of individual freedom, but it is also symptomatic of an ugly mood of the bureaucracy which arrogates to itself the authority to find swift ways to public peace. We cannot leave to the Government the privilege of "suspecting" people and doing as it likes. And the claim is rightly challenged. At every resort of public worship yesterday, was seen the spirit of union and of dedication. The demonstration proved the solidarity of the people who found intimate contact with each other as defenders of a common cause, which, with their constancy, will be vindicated in time.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND MUNICIPALITIES.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, in reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Government said that only five Municipal boards in the Presidency had expressed their readiness to introduce compulsory primary education in their areas on certain conditions. Bandra and Surat were willing to introduce it for children of both sexes, and Dakor, Dhulia and Islampur for boys only. Bandra, Surat and Dakor, all situated in the Northern Division, were willing to introduce compulsion on the ordinary condition of being paid half the expenses from State funds and Dhulia and Islampur, both in the Central Division, were ready to do so provided the State paid them two-thirds of their expenses on education, instead of the usual one-half, on the ground that their financial position and the taxing limits would not allow them to bear the full one-half of the additional expenditure. No board in the Southern or Sind Division has expressed its willingness to compel children, or even boys, within their areas to go to school or provide additional facilities required for introducing compulsion. It is useful to examine why such poor results have been obtained so far. No doubt it is only a year and a quarter since the enabling Act was passed in December, 1917, but knowing that Government have taken an unconscionably long period of nearly a year to publish rules in connection with the Act, there is not much justification for a feeling of disappointment so soon. It takes necessarily a long time to prepare a census of children of school-going age and to get together other information required under the rules, and if only five boards have been able to prepare themselves up to now for adopting the new Act, we need not despair but wait for better results. But at the same time it must be admitted that the results achieved so far both by the Education Department and Municipal boards have not been encouraging. Government took not less than eight months to publish rules under the Act for public criticism and about six months more to republish the same in the light of criticism received from the various municipalities. The whole of this process could have been easily done, at the most, half that time. On the other hand, the municipalities, too, could have been more active in the preparation of estimates and schemes for compulsory education and settling upon additional sources of income, by taxation or otherwise, required to meet the extra cost. We may point out here that [illegible] Islampur (Satara District) boards have done very wisely in emphasising the fact that they can undertake the additional burden, under one condition only, that is, if they are assured by Government of two-thirds of their educational expenditure being met from provincial funds. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Compulsory Education Association have been making enquiries of all the municipalities in the whole of the Presidency as to what has been done by them so far and what they propose to do in the near future for the introduction of compulsion. Letters of enquiry were sent out in October last, and two subsequent reminders also in January and February last, but no replies have been received from 85 out 149 boards. Two boards, it is to be exact, the official Presidents of those boards without any authority from their boards, resented the enquiry from such an unofficial body as the Compulsory Education Association. Nothing can be said as to the intentions of these 85 boards which have not yet vouchsafed a reply. Out of the remaining 64 boards, whose intentions on the question are known, 25 plead that on account of either lack of resources for meeting additional expenditure or the backwardness of population in their charge even the thought of introducing compulsion is out of question. Five have already submitted their proposals to Government for its introduction and are awaiting their sanction, six are taking census of children, three are satisfied with making education free or half-free, remarking that they are not ready for compulsion and the remaining 26 boards or their educational committees are considering the question, or collecting information to enable them to arrive at a decision whether it is within their means or not.

We wish to emphasize one point here and that is that it is almost impossible, for financial reasons, for a large number of smaller municipalities—those having a population of 10,000 souls and under—to educate all the children in their charge, either on a voluntary or compulsory basis. We say this because we know what a large percentage of their total income these smaller towns are spending—in some cases as high at 50 per cent. They have to bear additional burden in the shape of half a share of the enhanced salaries of primary teachers, apart from the scarcity or war allowances. No doubt the primary teachers fully deserve the increased scale of payment and the allowances long overdue, but the increment should have come wholly from provincial funds, at least for these smaller towns. The burden of payment on account of schools and dispensaries thrown on the smaller municipalities is very heavy at present and it will be still heavier in the year 1919-20. They will, therefore, be less able to bear the additional burden if compulsory education is introduced in their areas. Out of the 25 municipalities which say definitely that they are unable to adopt compulsion for want of funds, 20 are towns having a population of 10,000 and under. Though Government have declared that they will consider the case of poor municipalities for special treatment in the shape of extra assistance when they submit their schemes for compulsory education, it is necessary to bear in mind that this is not a case of showing favour to one municipality here and one there, but it is a case of modifying the rule of half the grant in the case of all municipalities which have very limited sources of income and are no better than large agricultural villages. They are not at all industrial towns but are overgrown villages with a preponderatingly rural population, and are in some cases decaying towns with a decreasing population. For such towns to make education universal in their areas it is necessary that the grant from provincial funds should be not only two-thirds but even three-fourths. Unless some such liberal assistance is offered them, there is no prospect of even a few such towns adopting compulsion in the next decade. And the total number of such towns is not small. Out of the 152 municipalities, not less than 85 [illegible] population below 10,000, and their means are too meagre to allow them to go in for universal education even with the enhanced grant proposed.

Notes of the Day.

A [illegible] Victory.

The Madras Tramway strike has ended after a protracted duration of three weeks and more. While the public of Madras had to experience [illegible] hardship and inconvenience [illegible] the suffering undergone and [illegible] by the tramwaymen, especially in these days of scarcity and high prices, cannot easily be described. Their demands were quite reasonable and were formulated in a constitutional manner by their Union. But the Tramway Company adopted, and persisted in, the arrogating attitude that it was beneath its dignity to make terms with the Union. It has, however, had at last to realise the futility and the stupidity of taking refuge in such an attitude at a time when [illegible] its own in all parts of the world, demanding its due share not merely in the distribution of the produce but also in the management and control of industry. The tramwaymen who by their staunch loyalty to their own organisation brought home this lesson to their employers deserve praise and congratulation.

Col. Beadon's Amazing Impertinence.

If any proof were [illegible] to demonstrate the dangerous [illegible] of the petty Delhi [illegible] and their failure to comprehend the [illegible] agitation against the Rowlatt [illegible] it is provided by the latest piece of indiscretion and impertinence which Col. Beadon has inflicted on the people of Delhi. A notice was posted all over Delhi on Saturday purporting to come from him and addressed to the citizens. Whatever the object of the notice, it is a tissue of misrepresentations, false assumptions, and gratuitous offensive generalisations. And it is not surprising that the wide dissemination of its contents, has, as our correspondent states, caused widespread resentment throughout the town. If Col. Beadon's object was to exacerbate the feelings of the citizens of Delhi, he has succeeded in attaining it. But that, we hope, is not the object of the Government of India who must soon bestir themselves and do the thing that is called for, that is commence at once an independent and open enquiry into the causes which led to the Delhi tragedy and its sequel.

Bombay Educational Conference.

The third session of the Bombay Educational Conference is to be held at Surat, about the end of the next month. At a meeting of the General Committee of the Conference held on 12th January last, two sub-committees—the working committee and the subjects committee—were formed. At a meeting of the latter, a list of the subjects which are to be discussed at the Conference or on which papers are to be invited was tentatively drawn up. The list is fairly exhaustive and we are glad to find that in connection with primary education emphasis has been laid on the need of a review of the work done in regard to free and compulsory education by local bodies, both urban and rural. Other interesting subjects suggested for discussion are the present system of examination, the constitution of the University, educational ideals and methods, reform of the Indian Education Service, teachers and citizenship and the need for cooperation among different educational institutions for women working independently of the Department. The minimum fee for membership of the General Committee is Rs. 3, and every member of the General Committee is entitled to attend the sessions of the Conference without any other additional payment.

A New College for Bombay.

With reference to our remarks in Friday's "Chronicle" regarding the need of a new college in Bombay, we are authoritatively informed that the Deccan Education Society is vigorously pushing forward its scheme of a first grade arts college in Salsette. A site has been already selected and the necessary funds are being raised. We are assured that a definite announcement on this subject will be made very shortly. It is gratifying to learn that a body like the D. E. Society is enthusiastically working for a college in Bombay and we feel confident that it will succeed in collecting the funds required for the scheme within a short time. It is the duty of wealthy men in Bombay to lend their generous support to the D. E. Society in the valuable work it has undertaken and so help to make the college scheme a success as early as possible.

SILVER MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram)
(From our Sunday Edition)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 7 p.m. April 5.

[illegible] the report [illegible] the maximum price of silver was necessitated by the [illegible] the American exchange owing to its [illegible] suspension. The effect of the [illegible] to raise the quotation [illegible] 47 3/4. Since then, [illegible] ensued. Although it was anticipated any important movement in the price of silver would be reflected in the China exchange, the Shanghai quotation has at present only risen to 4/8 a tael.

LLOYD GEORGE BREAKFASTS WITH INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—Most of the Dominions and Indian representatives breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George on April 3rd [illegible] Mr. Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Cook, Mr. Massey, the Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. Subsequently, a conference was held which will be [illegible] evening.

FLAX-GROWING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. April 5.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons, Mr. Horne stated that Government was obtaining experts advice with regard to the possibilities of the success of the scheme for forming a colony of ex-service men to develop flax growing in British East Africa, which involved considerable money grant by the State.

HUNGARIAN RED GUARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
Re[illegible]

A message from [illegible] organisation of a [illegible] least 30,000.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY.

DELHI AGAIN IN MOURNING.

ALL SHOPS CLOSED YESTERDAY.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE CITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.
8 p.m.

Magnificently memorable scenes of public enthusiasm, fraternisation, and admirably orderly meetings characterised the whole day today as anticipated in the last message. The strenuous efforts of the Satyagraha Sabha and other influential notables of the town proved wholly futile in dissuading the public to desist from suspension of business. The sun dawned upon the vast crowds of bathers on the bank of the Jumna, who instead of returning to business as usual, repaired in reinforced numbers to the Fatehpuri Mosque to participate in the after—funeral obsequies decided upon by the Moslems.

Countless persons turned up. The vast courtyard brimmed over with men and continuous overlaw crowds thickly filled the entire road from Fatehpuri to the Clock Tower, the distance being many hundred yards. The tram service remained suspended the whole day. The traffic was regulated by emergent public volunteers, the police pickets showing no disposition to interfere. The obsequies ended in the usual manner with a prayer from Swami Shradhanand, who was accomodated on the steps of the pulpit.

It was realized by the leading citizens that the steps were necessary to prevent the crowds from being idle. Two monster meetings were announced. One came off in the Edward Memorial Park, attended by several thousands at about mid-day. Another came off in the evening, beginning at about five, at Dr. Ansari's "Kothi" in Daryaganj and was not ended by seven. According to reliable accounts the better part of population turned up and not finding room on the meeting ground kept surging backwards and forwards in the part furthest removed from the Civil Lines and the former scene of the tragedy.

Troops and [illegible] remained behind the Town Hall—objects of curiosity for passers-by. However, the entire day passed with perfect success and exemplary order, despite the fact that the suspension of business was complete, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to the contrary.

Some assert that Col. Beadon's "handbill" was responsible for to-day's demonstration, as people felt injured by the unfair accusations and have finally proved that but for the gratuitous interference on the part of the hair-brained authorities no action disastrous or otherwise would have been necessary. It should be said to the credit of authorities that some of those publicly slighted as cold-blooded leaders dared to show their noses to the public.

A [illegible] movement is afoot. Subscriptions are [illegible] to contribute to the Martyrs' Memorial Fund. It is reported one Hindu gentleman has announced a donation of one lakh. The entire credit for the exemplary order throughout the day goes to the well-behaved public.

One Gurgaon constable, reported missing, has turned up safe.

Several overflow meetings took place in the evening.

MEMORIAL FOR DELHI MARTYRS.

HINDU REIS DONATES A LAKH OF RUPEES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.

[illegible] Satyagraha meeting, unprecedented in the annals of Indian political life, and attended by over one lakh, was held in Dr. Ansari's "Kothi". A large number went back disappointed for want of accommodation. The road from Daryaganj to Juma Mosque, about half a mile in length, was one solid mass of humanity. Speeches were delivered from different platforms. The Doctrine of Satyagraha were fully explained and the audience exhorted to follow them scrupulously and obey the orders of Mahatma Gandhi.

A resolution condemning the Black Act and urging the Secretary of State to disallow it was reaffirmed.

The people's behaviour throughout the day was exemplary. Not one unpleasant incident was recorded, establishing beyond doubt that the attitude of the authorities on the 30th March was due to nervousness and want of tact.

Telegrams from Mahatma Gandhi enquiring if relief needed for sufferers and wounded was read. Towards the close, a donation [illegible] lakh from Seth Raghunral Lohia for [illegible] hall for the martyrs was announced by Shradhanand. A public [illegible] for the relief of [illegible] to the martyrs is

(Page 5.)

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATIONS.

BOMBAY IN MOURNING

BUSINESS EVERYWHERE AT STANDSTILL.

UNIQUE HINDU-MOSLEM FRATERNISATION.

Bombay presented the sight of a city in mourning yesterday on the occasion of the day of national humiliation, prayers and sorrow at the passing of the Rowlatt Bills. The public of Bombay observed the National Humiliation Day in a spirit of true humiliation, devotion and sorrow and kept the twenty-four hours' fast. The city's big thoroughfares, which are usually crowded even on Sundays, were practically deserted yesterday, and one passing through even such ordinarily busy and crowded localities as Girgaon, Kalbadevi, Market, Pydhownie, Bhendi Bazaar, Grant Road, Byculla, Parel and Fort, felt as if one were going through a city deserted on account of some great calamity. Of course a few people could be seen here and there in the streets, but on the whole the city looked more like a deserted city than anything else.

Most of the places of business, shops, and vegetable, fish and meat markets, and places of amusement were closed. The mercantile firms, who have their places of business outside the Fort, do their business even on Sundays. Yesterday, however, even these offices with very rare exceptions were seen closed. As to shopkeepers, an overwhelming majority of them closed their places yesterday. Everywhere one went the shops were found closed. Some of the shopkeepers had, some two or three days ago, put up boards, announcing their intention of closing their shops yesterday, as a sign of protest against the Rowlatt legislation.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

And a remarkable fact in connection with the closing of these shops was the very widespread character of the movement, which was not confined to this or that class or community of traders, but was universal among them. Even sweetmeat shops, hair-cutting saloons and a large number of refreshment rooms were closed. The latter were open in the morning but as the day progressed, a large majority of them had to close down on account of the paucity and at some places the total absence of customers. The same thing happened in regard to theatrical companies and some of the cinema shows. The shows were advertised to take place yesterday afternoon at the usual hours, but it was but natural that people deserving a day of national humiliation like sorrow would not like to go to any place of entertainment, and consequently at the time advertised for the commencement of performances, an infinitesimely small number of people turned up, with the result that the companies not desiring to perform before practically empty houses closed down their shows. The spirit of true Satyagraha which animates the people of Bombay was evidenced by the fact that even those who had purchased their tickets four or five days before did not go to attend the shows.

MOST MARKET STALLS CLOSED.

Another class of people who closed their shops yesterday were the keepers of hair cutting saloons, who [illegible] yesterday. In fact [illegible] one's eyes, one found shops and [illegible] tions of shops closed, [illegible] and vendors of vegetables who dispose of their ware were conspicuous by their absence, and one could not get [illegible] victoria [illegible] or money yesterday. [illegible] a very few of them,—it would be an exaggeration to say, only about a dozen of them—being seen plying for hire in the whole of the city. Trams ran as usual but except in the evenings they ran with very few passengers. The different cloth markets entirely suspended business yesterday. In the different vegetable, fish and meat markets, there were practically no stalls opened. In the biggest market of the city, the Crawford Market, only the mutton stalls were open, all the others being entirely closed.

HINDU-MOSLEM PUBLIC UNITY.

The one most striking feature of the great demonstration [illegible] in its enthusiasm and unanimity, which the people of Bombay yesterday [illegible] of their emphatic protest against the passing of the Rowlatt legislation, was the participation in it of all classes and communities of the Indian public. Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis most cordially fraternised with one another. At Chowpatty, where memorable scenes were enacted in the morning, in the grand procession which marched from there to Madhav Baug to offer prayers to the Almighty Father of All, at the unique gathering of Mahomedans and Hindus near the mosque at Grant Road, at the ladies' meeting at China Baug in the afternoon, and the ladies' procession which went from there to Madhav Baug, and at the monster meeting which was held on the open space near the French Bridge later in the afternoon, the three great Indian communities of the City were present. The fraternisation between the Hindus and the Moslems, the two great communities of India, was a unique event in the history of the city. At the Mosque at Grant Road, Hindus were welcomed by the Mahomedans with the utmost cordiality and speeches were delivered by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hakim Abdul Yusuf Laphani and others dwelling on the great accomplished fact of Hindu-Moslem unity and declaring their unalterable friendship towards each other.

The members of the Indian Defence Force were [illegible] the whole day on the maidan opposite their Headquarters in the Fort, and the Mounted Police was stationed at Grant Road Corner in case there might be any disturbance in connection with theatrical performances [illegible]. But there was no unnecessary parading of either the Military or the Police in the city. Everthing passed off quietly, the people holding the demonstrations in a perfectfuly peaceful manner.

AN UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

Everything passed off quietly yesterday with the exception of an untoward incident which occurred near the Crawford Market. It would appear that after the Mahomedan meeting in front of the Mosque at Grant Road was over, a number of Mahomedans proceeded towards the Crawford Market to go to a "durgah" on Phaltan Road to offer prayers there. It is alleged that the police stopped the crowd near the Crawford Market and dispersed them. It is further alleged two or [illegible] were injured. Shortly after a high police official came up and ordered that the crowd should be allowed to proceed to the "durgah". But the people refused to proceed now as they said they had been unnecessarily stopped previously, and they dispersed.

Later information shows that the crowd was going in the direction of the "durgah," shouting "Allaho Akbar," "Mahatma Gandhiji ki Jae," etc. Near the Crawford Market they were met by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police and other officers, who enquired where they were going. The leaders informed the officers where they were going, whereupon the latter allowed them to proceed to the "durgah," saying that they should go via Phaltan and not Hornby Road. The crowd did accordingly, and [illegible] the corner of the road near the Market, when it is alleged, somebody threw a [illegible] and a number of policemen rushed at the crowd and drove them back. Hearing the disturbance, the police officers rushed up to the spot, told the policemen not to interfere with the crowd and told the people that they should proceed to the "durgah". The large majority of the crowd had however in the meantime dispersed when the conversation with the leaders was going on, and the remaining few also dispersed immediately after without proceeding to the "durgah". It is alleged that three or four members of the crowd received injuries. Mahatma Gandhi received information of the occurrence when he was at the meeting at the China Baug and he immediately proceeded to the Police Headquarters near the Crawford Market to see the Commissioner of Police. Later on, Mr. Gandhi went to see one of the injured men who is a Mahomedan, place in Gavli Mohalla.

SEA-BAT AND PRAYERS AT CHOWPATTY

Long before the sun had risen, the Back Bay foreshore was humming and throbbing with life, for it was full of people. From an early hour in the morning, people had come to Chowpatty to bathe in the sea on the day of Humiliation for India. It was a Black Sunday, and the day's programme had to begin with a sea bath. People of divers religions and castes had gathered there in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. Not all of them were Satyagrahis,—it is given to but few to have that spirit of quiet suffering, that patience, and that indomitable spirit, and will which a true Satyagrahi should possess. But Bombay is the home of Satyagraha and it is for her to give a lead to the whole country, for it is in Bombay that the movement originated. Is not Bombay the proud possessor of a leader of the calibre of M. K. Gandhi, the high-priest of Satyagraha? This city is always in the vanguard of all political movements for the emancipation of this ancient land and it is but meet that she should show her indignation at the passing of a law, which is anarchical and cuts at the very roots of liberty of the subject, in a way which should serve as a model and example to other cities in the country.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi was one of the first arrivals at Chowpatty with several volunteers, and by 6-30 a.m., or earlier he had taken his seat on one of the stone benches with about a hundred Satyagrahis around him. From the number of people at that time no one could have imagined for a moment that later the crowd would be of such enormous dimensions. As the day advanced people kept pouring in on the sea shore. Every new arrival took his bath in the sea first and then came and sat round Mr. Gandhi. In this manner the crowd swelled and swelled until it became one huge mass of people. Mr. Gandhi, as the time for the meeting on Chowpatty sands neared, moved in that direction, where he was shortly joined by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Horniman and others. There were also about twenty-five ladies. It was a splendid sight at this time, for the whole Sandhurst Bridge swarmed with people and there must have been approximately one and a half lakhs of people. It is difficult to state the number with any degree of exactness in such matters, for even until the time of procession the crowd was gathering strength in numbers. All communities were represented there—Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis, etc., and one Englishman. Mahomedans joined the main body of the people at Chowpatty in strong numbers. [illegible] procession with banners flying [illegible] the crowds and arranged [illegible] Mr. Gandhi. At exactly [illegible] Gandhi made his speech.

As he was too ill, the speech was read for him by Mr. Jamnadas.

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION TO TAKE SWADESHI VOW.

Mr. Gandhi, in the beginning, said, those who wanted to take the Swadeshi vow could do so on the Rammavmi day after taking their bath early in the morning. But this particular meeting was not the proper occasion for that. If there were any people there, who wanted to take the vow, they were welcome to do that. There was a world of difference of between boycott and Swadeshi, for boycott was a sort of punishment, while Swadeshi *per se* was a religious duty. If they wanted to take the Swadeshi vow they should do so with due and deliberate consideration. He himself was one of the staunchest Swadeshists and perhaps the strictest, but if the people wanted to move in the matter they should do so only after careful consideration of all points. On Rammavmi, they could all of them, if they so desired, take the Swadeshi vow. This was repeated by Mr. Jamnadas, sentence by sentence, as Mr. Gandhi instructed him. Mr. Jamnadas then read the speech of Mr. Gandhi.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

"AN EVENT OF WHICH INDIA WILL BE PROUD."

Mr. Gandhi in his speech said:—

I am anxious to say as little as possible on this occasion, which is perhaps the most solemn of our lives for most of us. And I know that this great demonstration could be made more eloquent if we could do away with speeches. But it is impossible to ignore the tragedy that was enacted at the capital of India last Sunday.

We have before us two authoritative versions of the episode: Swami Shraddhanandji's on behalf of the people and that of the Government on behalf of the local authorities. The two do not tally. They differ as to some of the main particulars. An impartial observer will regard both as party statements. I, being of the popular party, shall, therefore, for the purposes of my criticism, assume the truth of the official narrative; but there are remarkable gaps in it, amounting to an evasion of some of the charges brought against the local authorities by Sannyasi Shraddhanandji. It should be remembered that the Sannyasi's statement was first on the field. The Sannyasi appeared on the scene immediately after the first firing. He says, "I went to some Europeans, of whom one was Mr. Currie, City Magistrate, and asked them to tell me the true facts. They treated me with indifference, Mr. Currie actually turning his back upon me. I told him that I was taking the people away to the meeting ground, although early, and he ought not to irritate people by making a display of military and machine-guns."

In my humble opinion it was the duty of the Government to deal with this charge. Mr. Currie must have, or ought to have, known the Sannyasi. He is not a young man unknown to fame. He occupies a recognised status in the Indian world and it was common knowledge at the time the occurrence took place that he was one of the principal leaders in the Satyagraha movement in Delhi. Did Mr. Currie ignore the Sannyasi? The Sannyasi has described in graphic language the threat used by the Gurkhas. Were rifles pointed at him and was he insolently told *"Tum ko chhed denge"*! Did a Gurkha brandish before him his naked *khukri* right and left? It would appear that had the authorities endeavoured to regulate the crowd through its natural leaders, there need have been no display or use of military force. But the authorities last Sunday simply followed out the traditional policy of ignoring leaders and of overawing the people. Assuming every one of the statements in the official communiqué to be correct as I have remarked in my letter to the Press, there was no warrant for firing on innocent people. At the worst what was it that the men could have done? It is clear that the men were absolutely unarmed. An Indian crowd is the easiest in the world to disperse. In any other place but India, the police would have been deemed sufficient to meet an emergency of the Delhi type and then, too, they would have been armed with nothing more than batons.

AN INCIDENT AT DURBAN.

I remember an occasion when

(Continued on page 9.)

Pandit Malaviya Resigns.

A message received from our Allahabad correspondent says that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has resigned his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Council and has addressed the following letter to his Excellency:—

"Having given the matter my most anxious and careful consideration, I regret I have been driven to the conclusion, in view of the attitude which Government considered it necessary to adopt in the matter of what is known as Rowlatt Bills and the proceedings of the Council in relation thereto, I ought not to continue to be an Additional Member of the Council as it is constituted at present. I, therefore, beg respectfully and with deep regret to resign my office as Additional Member."

DEMONSTRATION IN LAHORE.

SHOPS CLOSED WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

POLICE ATTEMPT TO OVERAWE PROCESSION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 6.

The National Protest Day was observed in Lahore to-day. All shops remained closed without a single exception. No gharry or tonga was playing except some private conveyances. By 9 o'clock there was a crowd of about two or three hundred people with Swami Sevaram, a physician in a local charitable dispensary, at its head, which proceeded towards the city gradually swelling to thousands in number as it proceeded further. Some people in the crowd were seen actually in tears.

At this stage, the Senior Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene, objected to the crowd proceeding towards the Mall and enjoined them to return to the city. As the demonstrators did not appear to be inclined to return Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Bar-at-Law, came forward and throwing his cap at their feet appealed to their patriotism and advised them to return to the city. This had the desired effect and the crowd followed Dr. Narang, who on horse back, led them peacefully.

While these things were going on, two armoured cars had arrived with machine-guns, which slowly pressed the crowd and took them towards the city. It is said that four persons were, however, arrested by the police, but they were subsequently released.

Thousands of people are proceeding towards Bradlaugh Hall to attend the protest meeting to be held in the evening.

OFFICIAL BROW-BEATING IN LAHORE.

WARNING TO LEADERS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the authorities have taken all necessary precautions in view of to-morrow's demonstrations. A meeting of Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates on Friday morning was addressed by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Fyson, and Senior Superintendent of Police Mr. Broadway, who impressed on these gentlemen their responsibilities as leaders of the people and exhorted them to keep order in their own wards. Mr. Fyson also saw the head-masters of the schools and principals of colleges on Friday afternoon and instructed them to warn their students of the consequences of any disorder. The promoters of the Bradlaugh Hall meeting were also seen by Mr. Fyson on Friday and they agreed to abide by the instruction laid down, namely, that no forcible opening or closing of shops or interference with traffic is to be permitted on Sunday and that no processions are to be held.

O' DWARIYSM IN EXCELSIS.

MORE NOTICES UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT AGAINST LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has published the following:—

Orders under the Defence of India Act have issued against Dr. Saif-ud-Din Ketchlew, Barrister-at-Law, Swami Anubhawanand and Pundit Kotumal confining to the limits of Amritsar City. They are further prohibited from attending, or speaking at any public meeting and from communicating to the press any matter.

AT AMRITSAR.

UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM AMONG ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 6.

The humiliation day was observed in Amritsar. It would be remembered by each and every one in this city, the citadel of the Sikhs and the greatest commercial centre of the province for the unparalleled and unprecedented manner in which all classes and creeds of the people, young and old, rich and poor, all vied with one another to express their indignation and sorrow against the passing of the Black Act by the Government in the teeth of the solid opposition of the whole country. Amritsar having observed 30th March last as a protest day in a most emphatic way, the impression was that the city may abstain from doing anything to-day. But, the feeling of the nation is such that the people's disapproval of the Black Act was indicated by each and all by closing their business entirely, spontaneously, willingly and without any persuasion. In spite of the muzzling crusade against the

(Continued on page 5.)

NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

a mob of 6,000 Europeans, who had been previously inflamed by their leaders, tried to lynch one who, I believe, had given no cause for it. After a hot pursuit by the lynchers he found shelter in a friend's house, which was also the latter's shop. Towards evening the crowd in a determined manner marched to the house, and demanded delivery of the victim of their wrath on pain of burning down the shop. Lives of nearly twenty men, women and children were at stake. Goods worth £20,000 might have been destroyed. Here, if at any time, the use of the military would have been justified. But the Superintendent of Police would not summon any such aid. He alone with his dozen constables scattered amongst the crowd, defended the lives and property that were in danger, and after three hours' contending with the crowd he succeeded in stealing the victim through the crowd to the police station, and finally in dispersing the lynchers. This happened on the 13th day of January, 1897, in Durban. Unlike the Durban crowd, the Delhi crowd was without a mind of its own. It threatened to do nothing beyond, as alleged in the communiqué, refusing to disperse.

The authorities could have without the aid of the military surely succeeded in guarding the station, and could then have left the crowd to its own resources. But unfortunately almost throughout India it has become customary to summon the military on the slightest pretext. I have however no desire to labour this question any further. It is enough for us to know that no harm was done to anybody by any action of the crowd and, that on this occasion, the crowd were neither overawed nor infuriated. It covered itself with glory by remaining firm and self-possessed and by holding a meeting said to have been attended by 40,000 men almost immediately after the deadly fire. It was truly an event of which, when time has done its work, India will be proud. All honour to Sannyasi Shradhanandji, Hakimji Ajmal Khan, for their effective and brave leadership. During the last few days, I have often stated that I have no fear of any excesses or violence breaking out among people who may take part in the struggle. The doings in Delhi, only confirm my optimism. However, I never contemplated that we or our associates would not have our own blood spilt, though I do confess that I was totally unprepared for the "stern measures" of the Delhi authorities. But to Satyagrahis they must be welcome. The sterner they are, the better. They have undertaken to suffer even unto death. We have therefore no right to complain of these measures directed against us.

NO NATION HAS RISEN WITHOUT SACRIFICE.

I have a telegram from Shradhanandji saying that four Mohammedan and five Hindu corpses have upto now been traced and dealt with according to the rities prescribed by the respective religions and that about 20 are believed to be missing, and 13 badly wounded cases are receiving attention in the hospital. This is not a bad beginning. No country has ever risen, no nation has ever been made without sacrifice, and we are trying an experiment of building up ourselves by self-sacrifice without resorting to violence in any shape or form. This is Satyagraha. From the pure Satyagraha standard our case in Delhi is weak in one respect. The crowd undoubtedly demanded the release of the men who were arrested at the instance of the station authorities and declined to disperse until they were given up. Both these acts were wrong. It was wrong to demand the release of the arrested men. It is arrest and imprisonment that we seek by civil disobedience. It therefore ill becomes us to resent either. And it was wrong not to disperse. In this movement it is open to Satyagrahis to disobey only those laws which are selected for the purpose by the committee contemplated in the pledge. When we have acquired habits of discipline, self-control, qualities of leadership and obedience, we shall be better able to offer collective civil disobedience, but until we have developed these qualities I have advised that we should select for disobedience only such laws as can be disobeyed by individuals. It is therefore necessary for us till we are sufficiently disciplined and till the spirit of Satyagraha has permeated large bodies of men and women to obey all regulations regarding processions and gatherings. Whilst we disobey certain selected laws it is incumbent on us to show our law abiding character by respecting all other laws. And then when we have reached the necessary standard of knowledge and discipline we shall find that machine-guns and all other weapons, even the plague of aeroplanes will cease to afflict us.

A SACRED DUTY.

It now requires for me to place before you for your acceptance two resolutions. The first is a sacred duty. By it we express our deep sympathy with those who have lost their dear ones and congratulate the Delhi people and the organisers of the demonstration upon their examplary self-restraint. A wire has been sent to Shradhanandji inquiring about the financial circumstances of the bereaved families and inquiring whether in the event of pecuniary help being necessary Delhi is able to cope with it. The least that we owe to the memory of our deceased brethren is that we should support their dependents to the required extent and I have no doubt that the rich people of Bombay will not fail if called upon for the purpose to put their hands into their pockets.

A SIMPLE PRAYER.

The second resolution is a simple prayer to the Secretary of State for India that he will be pleased to advise his Majesty the King Emperor to disallow the Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act and an equally simple prayer to H. E. the Viceroy that he will be pleased to withdraw Rowlatt Bill No. 1. This prayer will go forward weighted with the blood of the innocents of Delhi and the promise that we shall continue to suffer by civil disobedience till the hearts of the rulers are softened and till they accept the principle that they may not violate enlightened and unanimously expressed public opinion even as they have done in the case of the Rowlatt legislation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following two resolutions were then passed amidst silence:—

I. This meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, tenders its congratulations to the inhabitants of Delhi, for showing exemplary self-restraint, under circumstances the most trying and to Sanyasi Swami Shree Shraddhanandjee and to Hakimji Ajmal Khan, for their admirable leadership and offers its respectful condolences to the families of those innocent men, who were killed by the firing order by the local authorities.

II. This meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay respectfully requests the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to advise H. M. the King-Emperor to veto the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, of 1919, inasmuch as apart from its being intrinsically bad and totally uncalled for it was passed in defiance of unanimously expressed public opinion; and this meeting respectfully requests the Viceroy to withdraw the Criminal Law Amendments Bill No. 1 of 1919.

After the speech was over, Mr. Gandhi announced that they would form a procession and go over to the Madhav Baug Temple and offer their prayers there. Mrs. Naidu, who was ill, would return home in a car.

A procession was then formed and without the least exaggeration it could be stated that from the sea shore to Madhav Baug it was a solid mass of humanity, gathering strength on its way. The houses on both sides were crowded with women and men and children.

The volunteers formed themselves into a cordon round the leaders, for the crush was too much, and slowly marched towards Madhav Baug. Mr. Horniman, who was ill, could only walk with some difficulty and was in a weak condition of health. It took considerable time to reach Madhav Baug on account of the huge crowd. At Madhav Baug itself, the people distributed themselves all over the place and the compound was completely filled. Mr. Gandhi came there and after offering prayers requested the crowd to disperse quietly which they did at about 10 o'clock.

The day was rather hot and sultry in the morning and the huge crowd and the consequent dust created a great degree of discomfort to the bareheaded people, the majority of whom had come there barely in their shirts. But the crowd bore quietly the crush and the racket. The crowd was a silent one, for all kinds of cheering and shouting was strictly taboo, as the day was a day of national mourning and humiliation. They were an inoffensive crowd besides, going their way silently by, moved with a high purpose. For they had come there to suffer silently any indignities that might be offered them.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE POLICE.

The police were there; but they were not an interfering lot. There was no semblance of keeping order in such a huge crowd, and the *laissez faire* policy on the part of the police was a good move for everything went on smoothly, without a hitch. A military squad was there on the Chowpatty, which marched with some ostentation, but tucked itself away in some corner and was to be seen no more. There were to be seen, however, one or two I. D. F. officers in full military panoply, in a rather cynical mood: It must be stated, however, in justice to the authorities, that there were neither any machine-guns nor any armoured cars paraded in the face of the Satyagrahis.

One great feature of the day was the remarkable fraternisation between the different communities in Bombay, except European. Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis all jostled good-humouredly with each other, although the majority belonged to the first named community. Madhav Baug, which is only open to Hindus, had opened its portals wide, welcoming all. Mahomedans and Hindus, Parsis and Christians, coming there without any let or hindrance. This is the first occasion when such a thing has happened in Bombay. "One touch of nature makes the whole world akin", and this common danger had cemented together all the different communities in India. If the Rowlatt Bills could accomplish that much for ever, they would be a blessing in the guise of a curse. But a compact formed under such auspices could not be lightly broken without being traitors to the dead in Delhi.

All traffic was entirely absent, except a few private motor cars and taxis. Only two or three victorias could be seen in the whole morning; tram cars were half-empty, where there was a daily scramble for seats. All shops were entirely closed, perhaps with a few exceptions here and there. These were Irani's shops, or tobacco sellers. The whole Null Bazar was closed; at Girgaum and Grant Road the same thing happened. The mills were not closed, however; the mill-labourers could not take any part in the procession. The individuals forming the huge crowd entirely belonged to the educated classes, and that shows what a strong feeling there is current among them. But they are blind who will not see.

VOLUNTEERS' SERVICES.

One word for volunteers, who did such splendid service. Bareheaded with black scarves round their necks and wearing only a shirt they had to manage an enormous crowd, and this they did with great credit to themselves. In the procession these volunteers carried small black hand flags, to keep order or give directions. They had to pilot the leaders safely through the crowd—a difficult task in the circumstances. All this they managed to do without any hitch.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession composed of men of all castes and creeds and of all ages, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and other leaders began slowly to wend its way to the destination, Madhav Baug, at about 8-15 a.m. The Sandhurst Bridge, long before the time fixed for the start, was packed with tens of thousands of persons, leaving hardly an inch of space to move about easily, and the processionists soon joined the persons waiting on the Bridge. The scene here presented beggars description. The whole space from the Chowpatty sands to the foot of the Bridge opposite the Royal Opera House, and even further beyond that was seething with a bewildering mass of humanity. The figure has been variously estimated from one to two lakhs of people, but it could be said without fear of contradiction that at the most illiberal estimate the number could not be less than a lakh and a half. In spite of the vastness of this mammoth procession—the like of which one seldom, if ever, sees in his or her lifetime—all the processionists were commendably peaceful and orderly. No words or action on the part of any one of the concourse gave any cause for concern, as was apprehended by some scaremongers. The volunteers, who were in the front with black and red banners with the inscription "Mourn for Justice" and its equivalent in Gujerati, boldly led the way and the Satyagrahis and their sympathisers followed them in solemn silence.

The scene on the road was too vivid, too impressive and soul-stirring to be described with full justice. Galleries, windows, bolconies, turrets, every nook and corner, even roofs of the houses on both sides of the procession-route were filled with thousands of spectators to witness this and memorable and historic scene. The indelible impression one got from this ocean of humanity will ever remain inscribed in the memory of those who feeling the injustice of this monstrous un-British and hated piece of legislation had participated in the movement or witnessed the scene.

SIGNS OF RESENTMENT EVERYWHERE VISIBLE.

The signs of discontent and resentment were plainly visible on all. What with the vastness of the concourse and with the funereal sight the procession were, one could not but help thinking that the iniquity of the Black Act had been painfully realised and understood by the masses even.

The procession marched onwards quietly and its number was swelling to alarming proportions every second. The procession stretched out at least a mile and a half long with hundreds deep. The route traversed was just according to the programme announced in the papers. From Sandhurst Bridge it went on to Sandhurst Road and thence to Girgaum Back Road, which being not so wide as the previous road, the procession had to make headway slowly. At the Ambroli Church on the Girgaum Back Road a section of the volunteer corps halted, and acting according to their captain's order, entered into Third Parsiwada. This was a capital idea as it resulted in turning an overflowing portion to another route, making the progress of the major section (headed by Mahatma Gandhi and others) all the easier. This section after passing the Third Parsiwada entered the Khetwadi Main Road and thence to Cowasji Patel Tank Road, where eventually it met the other section. Mahatma Gandhi on entering the Madhav Bang was given a warm reception and deafening cries of "*Gandhi Maharajki Jai*" and "Bande Mataram" rent the air. Thousands then poured into the Baug and an equal number remained outside. The procession took about half an hour to reach the Baug. Prayers were then offered invoking the Almighty's help—which those who prayed conscientiously believed would soon be forthcoming, as their cause was just. The crowds then began to disperse in groups of tens and hundreds at a late hour.

It may be noted that the processionists included Hindus and Mahomedans, besides a number of Parsis and Christians, although it could be safely said that of the two latter classes the majority were out there as spectators. One remarkable thing was the fraternisation of Mahomedans with Hindus. A prominent Mahomedan discoursed on the Chowpatty sands, drawing the attention of the assemblage to the iniquity of the Rowlatt Act and asking them to invoke Allah's aid for the repeal of the Act. Most of the Mahomedan hearers then with one voice prayed to the Omnipotent Lord. The Mahomedan volunteers headed by their leaders had joined the procession and on arrival at the Madhav Baug, some of them who could get room went in the Baug, the majority going to their mosques at Bhendi Bazaar and other Mahomedan localities.

NON-INTERFERENCE OF POLICE.

The procession as said above was quite orderly. This was probably due to the non-interfering policy followed by constables (and other police force) who followed the procession. These coppers had the commonsense not to interfere unnecessarily in the peaceful demonstration and thus everything in the grand procession passed off quietly. Like the old English saying, in giving these worthies their due, we must give a meed of praise, trusting that the bitter experience of Delhi might not be forgotten by these "actual" defenders of "peace, law and order" in all India.

MEETINGS AT VARIOUS PLACES.

The greatest feature of the Satyagraha Day was the number of meetings held all over the city and the number of people who attended. Every meeting that was held was overflowing with people and thousands had to go away disappointed. Never in the political history of Bombay had there been so many meetings held on one and the same day. The attendance at each of the meetings was a record one, and to try to put any limit to the numbers would be simply ridiculous. At every place that a meeting was held people waited patiently for two or three hours, at a stretch, in the sun before the proceedings could begin.

In the Sonapur Musjid remarkable scenes of fraternisation took place where a huge meeting was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi and others, as would be seen from the report published elsewhere. At the Shantaram's Chawl meeting, where the Marathi speaking element predominated, the whole vast area enclosed by the buildings, was a mass of living humanity, and the same thing repeated itself at the Chowpatty meeting near the French Bridge. Here the attendance must not have been less than thirty thousand people at the lowest computation, and the crowd was too large for one meeting. The want of a good auditorium for such vast meetings was never more keenly felt than yesterday when it was difficult, if not impossible, for the voice to carry itself to all people. With the primitive arrangements that generally obtain at such open air meetings it is impossible for the audience to hear even the loudest voiced orator, and with the constant scrimmages for good positions that usually occur at such meetings it is a thankless task for the speaker to attempt to make himself heard. Leaving aside these things, the great fund of good humour, and patience and forbearance which an Indian crowd possesses went a long way to make these meetings the great success that they were.

The result of all these huge meetings shows that the political conscience of the people has been stirred as never before. The moral is obvious even to those Anglo-Indian scribes who make it their business mendaciously to minimise the proceedings of a day like the Satyagraha Day, from the vast crowds, numbering more than a lakh that attended the sea-shore, to the complete closing of the shops in Bombay, the entire absence of victorias from the streets, and the fraternisation among the different communities of the city. A new era in political agitation has dawned upon the country and augurs well for the future of its millions.

LADIES' COOPERATION.

The ladies meeting also was another feature of the day. Here too the space was too small for the vast numbers to hold. The reproach that our ladies do not take any interest in matters outside their domestic economy is being slowly removed as far as Bombay is concerned, and it is to be hoped that the cooperation of women with men in the emancipation of their Motherland would have but one end and that is the regeneration of India.

A BRITISH LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. John Scurr of the Labour Party in England was present at the French Bridge meeting, and he should be able to give the lie direct to any garbled versions that might be sent to England by lying news agencies and correspondents.

HINDU-MOSLEM FRATERNISATION.

After the prayers were over at Madhav Baug, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas announced that their Mahomedan brethren were holding a meeting at Grant Road, and he asked those present to proceed there to show their friendship towards their great sister community. A large number of those present at the Madhav Baug thereupon proceeded towards Grant Road Corner, where on arrival they found that the meeting which was originally advertised to take place in the office of the Zia-Ul-Islam, would be held on the open space in front of the Mosque near by, as it was not possible to accommodate the large crowd in the office of the Zia-Ul-Islam. No less than five thousand Mahomedans were present at the meeting, which was held on the open space in front of the Mosque, and the vast concourse of Mahodans got up and cordially received their Hindu brethren, who specially came from Madhav Baug to show their goodwill and friendship towards them. Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and other leaders were taken to the balcony of the Mosque and accommodated, there amid scenes of the utmost enthusiasm.

Hakim Abdul Yusuf Isphani, addressing the meeting, said that was the day of pain, sorrow and suffering, and they had met there that morning to pray to Almighty God. He said the question of the Kaliphate, the proposed partition of the Ottoman Empire and such other questions, had deeply wounded the feelings of the Mahomedans all over the world. He dwelt on the great fraternisation that had been taking place all over India between the two great communities of the country, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and he appealed to the Mahomedans to follow the advice which Mr. Gandhi might give them. He criticised the provisions of the Rowlatt Bills and said they were a great danger to the constitutional liberties of the people of India, and they should pray to the Almighty God to deliver them from this great danger. They should be prepared to make self-sacrifices and God Almighty would help them.

Maulvi Hakim Abdul Hai said the Mahomedans of India should be prepared to make the same sacrifices that their Hindu brethren did and they must follow the lead given by that great man, Mahatma Gandhi.

Maulvi Abdul Ranf said they must pray to God to deliver them from the great calamity that had be fallen the country.

THE BOND OF SUFFERING.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he was delighted at this grand sight of Hindu-Moslem unity. He asked both these great communities of India to work hand in hand. The late Sir Sayad Ahmed, the revered leader of the Mahomedans once said that the Mahomedans and the Hindus were the two eyes of one great country, and that if one suffered the other was bound to feel the pain as well. Different sections of humanity offered their prayers in different forms, but they were all addressed to one and the same Father of them all. The Delhi tragedy had forged a link of friendship, binding Hindus and Mahomedans together, and he appealed to both the communities alike to further cement that bond of love and make it an everlasting one.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said the day was a memorable day in the history of India. Unity of purpose and feeling and common suffering animated the Hindus and Mahomedans, who were now united in a common bond of suffering. They must insist on truth and make a determined fight with all the constitutional weapons at their disposal to get the iniquitous Rowlatt Bills repealed.

Sayed Mahomed Munshi said the Hindus and the Mahomedans were now bound together by a chain of love. The historic spectacle which had been witnessed at the Mosque in Delhi was now being re-enacted here that morning. He concluded with an appeal to Hindus and Mahomedans to continue to act in a spirit of true friendship.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Mahatma Gandhi also dwelt on the unique spectacle of the meeting. He appealed to his Mahomedan brethren to join the Satyagrah movement in large numbers. He said Satyagrah was like a Banyan tree the roots and branches of which went deep into the ground and in course of time it became such a mighty tree that nobody on earth could uproot it. Satyagrah was the essence of human life and conduct, and he was sure that the movement would unite the two great communities of India as nothing else could do. Hindus and Mahomedans should treat each others as their own brothers. The Hindus must sympathise with the Mahomedans in their troubles and the Mahomedans should feel the same pain as their Hindu brethren did in their troubles. They should by every means in their power strengthen their friendship and reduce to a nullity any cause of difference of opinion among them. He, however, did not think that the fraternisation which they witnessed there that morning, and that which had taken place at Delhi the other day, meant that the Mahomedans and Hindus all over the country had fraternised. In order to cement the bond of friendship which now existed, he suggested they should in the near future meet at a mosque or some other place of worship or any other place and take a vow of eternal friendship. He concluded by thanking the Mahomedans for the opportunity they had given the Hindus that morning of meeting them and showing them their friendship.

LADIES' PROTEST MEETING.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO WOMANHOOD.

Ladies of all call classes and communities held a meeting at the China Baug yesterday to record their emphatic protest against the Rowlatt legislation. Long before the hour appointed for holding the meeting, the place was crowded, and late comers could not find even standing room. Mrs. Jayakar presided.

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the meeting, said he had intended to speak before them at some length, but he was sorry he was not able to do so as he had just received an urgent message calling him on some very important business. He had just heard that some untoward incident had occurred near the Market. The police seemed to have made some mistake or possibly the people had committed the mistake; but before leaving the meeting he would appeal to the women of India to cooperate with the men in the constitutional fight which they were waging against the Rowlatt legislation. Just as a man, with one half of his body inactive, could not do anything properly, so the Indian body would not be able to do its work properly if one half of it, namely, the women, remained inactive, and so he would appeal to his sisters of India to join the Satyagraha movement in large numbers.

Mrs. Jayakar, addressing the meeting, said India had given the best of her blood and treasure in defence of the British Empire. It was the timely arrival of the Indian troops in France that checked the onward march of German troops on Paris and saved not only England and France but civilization itself. And after all that India had done for the British Empire during the great war, was the Rowlatt legislation the reward which England proposed to give India? Had India poured out her blood and treasure only to get these Bills which were truly designated the Black Bills? The Government of India had not listened to their most emphatic protests and their most earnest appeals, and they should now appeal to the Secretary of State for India to withhold his assent from the Bills, and they should resort to all other constitutional means at their disposal to get the Black Bills repealed.

The meeting then passed two resolutions, which were the same as those passed by the men's meeting at Chowpatty in the morning.

A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE

Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, moving the first resolution, said the sight which those of them that were fortunate to see at Chow-patty that morning was an unprecedented spectacle in the history of India. To-day was the day of national humiliation and sorrow and fast. And the women-kind of India should cooperate with the men in the great constitutional struggle against the Rowlatt legislation.

Mrs. Kirtikar also addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said it was a great day in the history of this city, when the Mahomedans had gone to a meeting held by the Hindus and the Hindus to a Mahomedan meeting to show their friendship towards each other. If the two communities continued to make a united protest against the Rowlatt legislation, and were prepared to make self-sacrifices with courage and patience, there was little doubt that they would succeed in getting that iniquitous legislation repealed. They were making that fight with their soul-force. She appealed to the women of India to stand shoulder to shoulder with the men in this great fight for constitutional freedom.

After the meeting was over, a large number of the ladies present proceeded to the Madhav Baug to offer prayers to the Almighty God to help them in this struggle against the Rowlatt Bills.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT FRENCH BRIDGE.

Several meetings were held all over the city to pass resolutions of condemnation of the Rowlatt Act and requesting the Secretary of State for India to advise the King to disallow the same. One of the meetings was held near the French Bridge, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presidin. This was under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Home Rule Leagues and the Bombay National Union. The whole area was filled with people nearly three hours before the time of the meeting, and the approaches to the French Bridge were equally crowded with people. It was perhaps the largest meeting ever held in Bombay. There were two platforms erected, and black flags were hung round on all sides.

Mr. H. D. Nanavaty, in proposing Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the chair, said they had all met in their thousands to enter their most emphatic protest against what were popularly known as the Black Bills, which were un-British in their character. The proposition, duly seconded by Mr. S. B. Joshi, was carried unanimously.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah in his introductory remarks said, that they had all met there in such a large number for the purpose of appealing to His Majesty the King to disallow the Act which was known in the people's parlance as the Black Act. It had been assented to by the Viceroy. The only constitutional step that was now left to the people was to appeal to His Majesty to disallow it. Without wishing to detain the meeting long, he would only say this that if that Act were allowed to remain on the statute book, it would be a negation of public defence, a negation of public safety and it would be substituting the executive for the judicial. He declared that no free people, no civilised country could tolerate an Act of that kind. They had therefore met there to protest against the Black Act and to appeal to the Secretary of State for India to advise his Majesty the King-Emperor to disallow it.

RESOLU[illegible]

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit then moved:

That this mass meeting of Bombay citizens held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Home Rule Leagues, and the Bombay National Union, protests against the passing into law of the Prevention of Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act against the protests of the people, and appeals to the Secretary of State to advice his Majesty to disallow the Act under Section 69 of the Government of India Act 1915; this meeting further urges the Viceroy to withdraw the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Sir Dinshaw said:

It was only the other day that I had occasion to address on this very spot [illegible] of some thousands of people [illegible] different shades of opinion and [illegible] status of life, when it was urged that Government should not proceed [illegible] Imperial Legislative Council with the [illegible] of the Rowlatt Bills but should drop them. That appeal, as so many other appeals made from different parts of this country, has fallen on deaf ears and Government have passed with the support of official majority one of these Bills through its third reading and the other has been left over to be similarly passed at the following sessions of the Council. Under these circumstances the next step we have to take is to go to the Secretary of State with a request not to sanction the Bill that has been passed and with regard to the second one that has been left over, we will go once again before the Viceroy and request him to drop it. Some months ago I was invited by the Government of Bombay to attend a conference that was convened by them in the Town Hall in connection with the war to support a resolution. I most readily and willingly accepted the invitation and when supporting the resolution I said that when the chain [illegible] binds India to the British Empire [illegible] ened all other considera[illegible] in the background, that [illegible] I joined the Conferen[illegible] son why I am standi[illegible] ing this meeting. O[illegible] the German foe wh[illegible]

(Continu[illegible]

GERMAN LABOUR UPHEAVAL.

BIG OUTBREAK EXPECTED IN BERLIN.

STRIKES THREATENED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

BERLIN.—Almost the entire labour forces in Germany are striking or are threatening to strike as the result of Spartacist agitations. Everywhere the situation is serious. Berlin is momentarily expecting a big outbreak.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that Government has declared that it will be ruthlessly suppressed, adding that coquetting with Spartacists is now frequently observed in bourgeois circles.

30,000 METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

Berlin.—Thirty thousand employes of metal industry in Berlin have struck.

STRIKES IN WURTEMBERG

CRITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

A message from Berlin states that in the course of a collision between Government troops and demonstrators at Stuttgart three were killed and many wounded. Government troops eventually dispersed the demonstrators and order was quickly restored.

Leaders of the workmen have proclaimed a general strike at Wurtemberg, where the bourgeois have decided to counterstrike. The situation is becoming more and more critical. The attitude of the Majority Socialists is not yet clear. Some oppose the strike, but others are increasingly falling under Radical influence. The Independent Socialists and Communists are acting conjointly.

It is reported that thirty Bolshevik agitators have arrived in Vienna from Budapest as guests of the Hungarian Embassy.

GENERAL STRIKE EXTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Stuttgart states that several were killed and wounded in the fighting between the Spartacists and Government troops on April 2nd.

The general strike is extending throughout Wurtemberg.

EXTENSION OF STRIKE TO KRUPPS.

120,000 ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

BERLIN.—The strike in the Ruhr district has extended to Krupps. One hundred and twenty thousand are now on strike. Miners in the Hamborn district are joining the strike movement bodily. The Ruhr mining delegates have ordered the cessation of work of keeping pits in working order on April 10th. Consequently, flooding is apprehended.

SITUATION IN FRANKFURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Frankfurt states that the Food Controller has informed the Town Council that the present inadequate rations cannot be maintained. Only the fear of disorders has hitherto prevented reduction.

STRIKES AND RIOTS IN BRESLAU AND LOWER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that strikes have broken out in Breslau and Lower Silesia accompanied by riots and plundering.

STRIKES IN RUHR DISTRICT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE INCREASING [illegible] MINERS.

[illegible]ion.)
[illegible] April 4.
[illegible] April 5.
[illegible] the Ruhr district show that the Communist influence has greatly increased among miners considerably, over half of whom are now on strike.

The "Vossieche Zeitung" states that one of the main conditions governing the resumption of work is adequate food supply.

BOLSHEVIK ROUT IN CAUCASUS.

ARMY OF 10,000 FINALLY DEFEATED.

GEN. SHKUR CAPTURES VLADIKAVKAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. April 5.

War Office repors that General Shkur has captured Vladikavkaz, finally defeating the Bolshevik army of a hundred thousand. He took 50,000 prisoners and captured thirteen armoured trains and 200 guns.

The Bolsheviks have been expelled from the whole of North Caucasus. General Shkur is successfully forming new divisions comprising Terek cossaks and others.

BOLSHEVISTS ON ORENBURG FRONT RETIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

Reuter learns that during the last few days Bolshevists on the Orenburg front have been retiring very rapidly. Desertions continue. In one instance, southr of Ufa a whole regiment of Bolshevik cavalry deserted and immediately turned their weapons against their comrades.

BOLSHEVISM IN WESTERN EUROPE.

CONSIDERATION OF SCHEMES TO CHECK PENETRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

PARIS, 30TH.—The Havas Agency states that four Allied generals and commanders-in-chief have been called before the Council of Four in connection with the new scheme for checking Bolshevik penetration of Western Europe. The schemes entail the mobilisation of all Allied and friendly peoples between the Baltic and the Black Sea under Allied Military Direction with complete Allied aid.

ESTHONIA FREE FROM BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

COPENHAGEN.—The Lettish Press Bureau announces that the whole of Esthonia is now freed from Bolshevists. Peasants in South Livonia have risen and driven out the Bolshevists. Esthonians and Letts assisted by Finns have partly cleared North Lettland.

REPATRIATION OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

URGENT CASES BEING PROVIDED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Dr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu and the Ministry of Shipping had been anxiously consulting for months regarding the provision of sufficient accommodation for a very large number of persons now in India, especially women children and the sick, whose repatriation before the commencement of the monsoon was urgently necessary. It was believed that the arrangements now made would provide for all urgent cases.

The Ministry of Shipping had allotted additional steamers to the Bombay run, the largest of which Ormonde would leave Bombay in April with about a thousand passengers. The regular steamship lines were actively co-operating with the smaller British India and P. and O. boats, and had arranged to carry about extra 250 passengers each. All available accommodation on ambulance transports running between India and Marseilles was also being used for the conveyance of ordinary passengers.

STOPPAGE OF WATER AND OTHER SUPPLIES IN MOSCOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

HELSINGFORS.—In Moscow water, gas and electric light supplies have stopped. The tramway service is at a standstill.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 1,360 out of whom 491 are from Bombay and 869 are from mofussil. Our list does not contain the names of Karachi numbering 285.

BOMBAY.

Abdul Karim Mohmad.
Manishanker Samji Trivedi.
Mahomedali Mirza Ali.
Ishwarlal Lallubhai Desai.
Jethalal Amratlal Swaminarayan.
Ishwarlal Kikabhai.
Ratilal Kuberdas.
Shanker D. R. Kallianpur.

AJARPURA (KAIRA).

Ambalal Dajibhai Patel.
Jethabhai Nathabhai Patel.

KUNDLA (Kathiwar.)

Kapurchand Devchand Mehta.

PUNJAB.

Divanchandar Balsharma.

SURAT.

Vasumati Dhimatram.

RAMGARH (Jaipur.)

Gyaniram Sharma.
Bansidhar Suharnkar.
Ramnarain Goenka.
Brajmohanlal Sharma.
Jaideoprasad Sharma.
Braj Mohanlal Poddar.
Moti Daroga.
Madanlal Punjari.
Basantlal Sighania.
Jholaram Subanker.

NADIAD (Kaira.)

Mansing Sitaram Dhorpade.
Shankerbhai Revantdas Patel.
Somabhai Sivadas Patel.
Punjabhai Shankerbhai Patel.

RAS (Kaira.)

Ashabhai Lallubhai Patel.
Bhailal Lallubhai Patel.
Bhikhabhai Dasbhai Patel.
Sivabhai Sanabhai Patel.
Khodabhai Kisorbhai Patel.
Motibhai Jijibhai Patel.
Sanabhai Odhavbhai Patel.
Devshanker Bapuji.
Shanker Jethabhai Patel.
Motibhai Mithabhai Patel.
Motibhai Bakorbhai Patel.
Khodabhai Mathurbhai Patel.
Ashabhai Becherbhai Patel.
Bhikhabhai Mathurbhai Patel.
Dhoolabhai Jibhai Patel.
Pathak Dabhairam Ghelaram.
Ashabhai Becherabhai Patel.
Manot Balakdas F. Sarjudas.
Jivabhai Mathurbhai Patel.
Carpenter Becherbhai Khusal.
Motibhai Desaibhai.
Somabhai Desaibhai.
Ottamdas Kasidas Patel.
Dholabhai Zaverbhai Patel.
Ishwarbhai Lakhmidas Patel.
Motibhai Kalidas Patel.
Bhailal Pursottam Patel.

KARACHI.

Mistri Vagji Kula.
Narayandas Nathubhai.
Inderdas Pader.
M. D. Emerson.
Tajumul Dandumal.
Chhagunlal Govardhandas.
Ravji Madhavji.
Chunilal Manishanker.
Ebrahim Adam.
Pranshanker Narayanji.
Khimji Jairam.
Radhakrishnadas Parumal.
Bhagvanji B. Jani.
Govindji Premji.
Mohanlal Dayal.
Narain Jivraj.
Kaku Kalidas.
Jethmal Atmaram.
Hansraj Tejpal.
Premji Ghelabhai.
Narsi Ragunath.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

ISSUED BY COMMISSION IN TWO PARTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—After thirty-five meetings, the Commission on International Labour Legislation has finished its work, but the report fails to give complete satisfaction as the constitution of certain states prevents them from accepting all obligations. The report consists of two parts, firstly, the Convention of the forty-one articles based on the British draft; secondly, nine declarations of general principle which, it is proposed will include peace treaty. These declarations include right of association of the employers and workers, equality of pay for womenworkers, institution of forty-eight-hour week, and equality of treatment for foreign workers.

One of the most important articles in the Convention is Clause Nineteen, which, to meet the peculiarities in the constitution of certain American Federal States, was altered to provide that each decision of the Labour Conference must be brought within a year before the competent authorities of each State for enactment or other action. The machinery is provided to ensure compliance with the conventions of the Labour Conference by various states. Thus the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, may nominate a commission of enquiry, consisting of one employer, one workman, and one independent. An appeal may also be made to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, and, if the defaulting country refuse to carry out the findings of this court, other states shall be able to take economic measures against it.

It is noteworthy that the British Dominions, India, and any colonies and possessions of any state, which may hereafter be recognised as fully self-governing by the Executive Council of the League of Nations, shall have the same rights and obligations under the Convention, as if they were separate high contracting parties. As regards the colonies not fully self-governing, the Motherland undertakes to apply the Labour Conventions to them unless local conditions render this impossible.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASES

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS AT CANNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

CANNES.—The International Congress of Scientists convened by the Committee of the Red Cross Societies with the object of drawing up a programme for international action to prevent and combat diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria and venereal diseases, opened here to-day.

Mr. H. P. Davison of the American Red Cross, presiding, explained that it was proposed to act by means of a central committee through the Red Cross organisations in the world, which would disseminate advice collected from leading public health experts.

The British delegates to the Congress include Sir Ronald Ross and Dr. Turley King of New Zealand. The resultant programme will be submitted to the convention of Red Cross Societies a month after peace.

INTER-THEATRE OF WAR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CONTINGENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

The Indian contingent of competitors for the inter-theatre of war championships being held in April have arrived in Great Britain. The teams which consist of Imperial troops will compete in association football, boxing and cross-country running. Several Indian runners are included in the Egyptian cross-country team.

STATE AID TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

FOR ENABLING THEM TO RESTART BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., April 5.

The Press Bureau states that the Pensions Ministry announces that Government has now recognised its obligation to assist from the State funds demobilized or discharged officers and men, who joined the forces after the outbreak of the war in order that they may be enabled to re-start business. Assistance will either be given in periodical payments to meet the current obligations like rent, insurance, premiums, school-fees, and mortgage obligations, or in a lump sum for the purchase of stock-in-trade, shop fittings, etc.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF GOLD FROM CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

OTTAWA.—In the Dominion House of Commons the Minister of Finance introduced a resolution prohibiting exportation of gold from Canada for two years except by licence.

POLISH DELEGATION TO DANZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

PARIS 30TH.—News has reached the French Foreign Office that the mission of Polish officers sent to Dansig to ascertain local resources and supplies have been kept under closest observation by German authorities.

BELA KUN ARRIVES IN MUNICH.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. [illegible] April 5.

BERLIN, *April 4.*—The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," reports that Bela Kun, who is a virtual dictator of Hungary, has arrived in Munich accompanied by a large suite.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN FAYATT.

GERMAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

STRIKING ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

A message from Berlin states that the Commission appointed to investigate the case of Captain Fryatt has issued a report declaring that the shooting did not violate international law, but regretting the rapidity with which the sentence was carried out.

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 5.

BERLIN.—Professor Schucking Chairman of the German Commission which has been investigating the murder of Captain Fryatt, in a lengthy statement defending the verdict makes a number of striking admissions, showing that if the Commission is representative of the Germany of to-day the Germans are utterly unrepentant of their foulest deed during the war.

Despite the admissions that the American Embassy urged the appointment of a defending counsel, which was backed up by the German Foreign Office, that Fryatt's logbook was not consulted and that military regulations permit of the speedy execution of death sentence, only in cases of open field warfare, whereas the trial occurred in Bruges where there was no open field warfare, and after eighteen months had elapsed since the deed, Schucking declares that no exception to the proceedings can be taken.

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN SPA.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

Erzberger and six German delegates have arrived in Spa to negotiate with Marshal Foch regarding the landing of Poles at Danzig.

LEFT BANK OF RHINE TO BE NEUTRALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralised and occupied by French and Belgian troops until the payment of the indemnity.

IDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

AMERICAN DELEGATION'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

PARIS 30TH.—The British and the French have not quite made up their minds about the exact amount to be demanded from Germany. It is hinted that the eventual total will be much lower than the figures popularly quoted.

The American Delegation is said to take up the position that it is better to ask what can be obtained than to fix a punitive figure never to be realised.

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" asserts that the Council of Four has decided that Germany shall immediately pay six billion francs cash and also hand over various securities, raw materials and merchandise, which it is optimistically estimated will aggregate thirty billion francs. The preliminary peace terms will not specify the total indemnity, but will include lists of creditors whom Germany must satisfy and will also provide an Allied commission annually to fix the amount payable.

QUESTION OF IDEMNITIES.

SPEEDY AGREEMENT LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 6.

PARIS 30TH.—French papers say that it is likely that an agreement will be reached more speedily on the question of indemnities than on the question of new frontiers of Poland, and the notably vexed point of the inclusion of three million Germans in the Dansig corridor.

SPAIN AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—Spain has expressed a desire to join the League of Nations.

ITALIAN TROOPS LANDED AT ADALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

ROME.—Italian forces have landed at Adalia owing to disorders, which have resulted in serious damage to the Christian quarter.

SEIGE OF ODESSA.

GARRISON STRENGTHENED.

BOLSHEVISTS REACH OUTER DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

Reuter learns that about four hundred of General Koltchak's troops recently travelled in snowshoes from Siberia and joined the Allied North Russia Fore.

It is authoritatively stated that the garrison of Odessa is now greatly strengthened. The French commander is confident of his ability to hold the town. The Bolshevists have now reached the outer defences of Odessa, which are very strong.

GEN. KOLTCHAK'S SUCCESSES.

ADVANCE 50 MILES WEST OF UFA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 5.

Reuter learns that General Koltchak's troops have now advanced over fifty miles west of Ufa. In the course of the latest offensive the Siberian army captured 6,000 prisoners and much war material, also fourteen large steamers were captured at Ufa. The prisoners declare that the Red Army is greatly disorganised and over 13,000 deserted at Samara alone.

GEN. SMUTS GOES TO HUNGARY

FOR LOOKING INTO HUNGARY'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11.0 p.m., April 5.

Correspondents in Paris state that General Smuts has gone to Hungary with a party of twelve, all British, charged with investigating the conditions in Hungary generally, in addition to the Rumanian-Hungarian conflict. It is considered that the action will be more rapid and effective if only representatives of one nation are engaged in the investigation. General Smuts is apparently going east instead of Mangin who is still in France.

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that General Smuts has gone to Budapest on behalf of the Allied Governments to investigate the conflict which has arisen between the Rumanians and the Hungarians owing to a misunderstanding of the nature of the new line of demarcation fixed by the conference.

MARSHAL FOCH CONFERS WITH ERZBERGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

PARIS.—A message from Spa stated that Marshal Foch held his first conference yesterday with Erzberger and acquainted the latter with the Entente's decisions.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN BAVARIA AND RUSSIA.

NEGOTIATION GOING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 5.

BERLIN.—Munich newspapers declare that the Bavarian Government is negotiating with Russia with a view to the formation of an alliance. The reasons given are the uncertainty regarding foodstuffs from the Allies and the promises of Russian grain.

EXPLOITATION OF SARRE COALFIELD BY FRANCE.

CONCURRENCE OF COUNCIL OF FOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. April 5.

PARIS.—The Council of Four appears to be agreed as to the necessity for conceding to France the exploitation of the Sarre coalfield as compensation for damage. As regards reparation the Council has not yet fixed any figure. It is devoting itself at present to determining the nature of damage which Germany should repair, rather than the total indemnities she ought to pay.

The Drafting Committee of the League of Nations has completed the draft of the new text of the covenant, while reserving the French amendments to Articles Eight and Nine, suggesting organisation for the control of armaments, creation of international military force to enforce the decisions of the League and the American amendments relating to the Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese Amendment, claiming equal rights for the Japanese with the subjects of other nations.

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CAUSE LIST.

APPEAL BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

37-18—1107-17—Edgelow G W & Co, Lala Har Narain v. Padamsinh Narsinhbhai Madhowji K and Ch. Part Heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

546-10—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Gangabai widow, Jmr. K and Co.

779-17—Little and Co., R Ditmar Brunner Bros. Ld., v. Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co., a firm, Payne and Co.

453-18—Mehta D and L, Jugalkishore Narandas a firm v. Naginchand Fulchand and ors, M B Chothia, Amin and D.

1090-19—Payne and Co., Rustomji Hirjibhoy Dhanapatel and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay.

1190-18—Ard H D and Co., Rowji Sajpal and ors v. Bai Premabai widow, N C Dalal.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

303-18—Wadia G and Co., Langley Billimoria and Co. a firm v. Haji Ganni Sumar a firm Mer. K and Co., Hiralal W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

PRIZE COURT MATTER.

Prize Court No. 3-14—J C G Bowen, the Secretary of State for India in Council v. The s.s. "Kara Deinz" Murad Beg-Master, Mirza M and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1741-18—Motichand and D, Bapulal Girdharlal v. Jethalal Manecklal Shah and anr Little and Co. Part Heard.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1942-18—Daph, F and D, Charles Lawrence Macdonald v. Kathleia Evelya Macdonald and anr.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1318-18—Unwalla P and P, Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed a firm v. Lukhmidas Nursey.

1963-18—N C Dalal, Motilal Pragji v. Maneckchand Jeychand a firm, Rustomji and G, not to be called on till 10-4-19.

1977-18—Bhimji and Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ard. H D and Co.

1994-18—Khandvalla and Co., Dalsukhbhai Maganlal a firm v. Mofatlal Jamnadas a firm, Daph. F and D.

1998-18—Mulji and Tha. Ramdas Charandas a firm v. Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm, Moti and Dev.

2005-18—Mulji and Tha. Ramdas Charandas a firm v. Mathuradas Manji a firm Ard H D and Co.

2006-18—Mulji and Tha. Ramdas Charandas a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram Dubash and Co.

53-19—Moti and Dev, Narotamdas Motichand v. Messrs. Ranchoddas Valabhai a firm Mehta and D and S.

60-19—Shroff and Dinsha, Ramji Lalji v Mathuradas Manji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

70-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Moorarji Jairam Narranji, Ard H D and Co.

341-19—Mer K & Co Jamnadas Harprasad a firm v Narrotamdas Hargovandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

360-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Messrs Narrotam Devidas a firm, Shroff & D.

366-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Jethabhai Shamaldas.

367-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v A M Noorbhoy Satranjiwalla, Payne and Co.

376-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hargowandas Chaganlal a firm v Jesenghbhai Mohanlal and ors, Craigie B and Co

434-19—Amin and Desai, Messrs Gagalbhai Raichand and Co a firm v Mirza Ahmed Isphani.

487-19—Mehta D and L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Devidas Fulchand.

LONG CAUSES.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and C.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji & Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandwalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and M.

1874-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadors Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

O S 578-19—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rahim Abdul Husein v Kikabhoy Hyderalli and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, 22-2-19, Part heard.

O S 861-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Dinbai widow v R D Sethna and ors, Pandia and Co, 18-319.

C C 589-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinanath and Hemraj a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ismail, Payne and Co.

C C 596-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinanath and Hemraj a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ismail and anr, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

C C 602-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinanath and Hemraj a firm v Haji Ahmed and Co a firm and anr, Payne and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1116-18—Vachha and Co, Lakhma Tolla and Co v Tarabai widow.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard.

552-19—Patell and Ez, Surajpalsing Vikramsing v Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and D.

1849-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra, Payne and Co. For postponement.

1255-18—Craigie B and Co, Pranlal Kanji a firm v Lakmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

616-19—Dastur and Co, Laloobhai Nathoochand v Mirza Ahmed Ispahani, Edgelow G W and Co.

701-19—Merwanji K and C, Sir Dinshaw Maneockji Petit Bart and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutaria v Kanayalal Revashankar Joshi, Madh K and Ch.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1974-18—Raghavaya N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Maneklal a firm v Mansukhlal Laloobhai, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1919-18—Jamsetji R and D, Ismailji Abdul Tyab Ismailji Mascati v Gordhandas Damodherdas a firm, Tyabjee D and Co.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Damodherdas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Messrs Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v Badridas Hanumandas a firm, Tyabjee D and Co.

15-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji v Nagindas Vrijbhukandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

23-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Dayabhai Amarsey v Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Ratilal Keshavji a firm v Messrs Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

56-19—Shroff and D, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v Dungersingh Chotalal a firm, Payne and Co.

1686-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdoola Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm, Hiralal and Co, Not to be called on till 7-4-19.

1828-18—Merwanji K & Co, Kaluram Brijmohan a firm v. Dwarkadas Mangturam Potdar, Vachha and Co.

1945-18—Mulji and Th, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta and L.

1973-18—Raghavaya N and Co, Messrs. Popatlal Maneklal a firm v. Messrs. Lowji Bhimji a firm, Pandia and Co.

1976-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs. Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v. Messrs. Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2001-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs. Kasturchand Methuradas a firm v. Messrs. Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2002-18—Bhimji and Co., Vrijlal Jiwandas v. Messrs. Narrotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

2018-18—Motichand and D, Messrs. Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta and L.

9-19—Motichand and D, Keshavji Govindji a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram and anr. Dubash and Co.

28-19—Raghavaya N and Co., Messrs. Popatlal Manecklal a firm v. Kalidas Khimchand and anr.

91-19—Daphtary F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co a firm v. Shambhunath Narotam a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

111-19—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm v. Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Matubhai J and M.

112-19—Merwanji K and Co, Selim D Bessons v. D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

1149-18—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v. Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1881-18—Mehta D and L, Ranchhordas Dhanji v. Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs. F. Ruttonshaw and Co, a firm v. Chunilal Lalbhai and Co. a firm, Khandwala and Co.

122-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha and Co.

137-19—Merwanji K and Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Varajlal Laloobaaj a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

152-19—Payne and Co., Abdurla Allerakhia and Co. a firm v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla.

163-19—Metha D and L, Ramdas Hiralal and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19—Mehta D and L, M A Bros a firm v. Padamsey Damodher a firm, Bhimji and Co.

223-19—Payne and Co., Nagindas Laloobhoy a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

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PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

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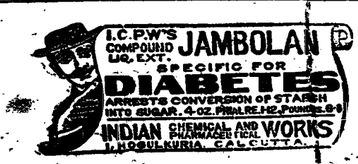

FANS-FURNITURE
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 4.

Scattered duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred in Northern and Central India and light rain has fallen generally in North Hyderabad, Sind and Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—Local storms are likely to become more numerous.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab: Skies have cleared except in the extreme north, where some cloud is present and humidity is below normal. Temperature is in slight excess in the west Punjab; in the south-eastern districts it is in defect during the day.

The United Provinces:—Skies are clear in the west, but continue lightly or moderately clouded in the east. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is below normal in the south-western districts; night temperature is above the average in the east of the division, but is below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in north-east Rajputana but is above it in upper Sind; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and Ahmedabad. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces:—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division. Jubbulpore has had 0.23in., Saugor 0.44in., Akola 0.25in. and Amraoti 0.11in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is largely above normal except at Raipur. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally; night temperature is also below the average at most stations.

The Konkan:—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad has had 0.13 in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Light to moderate cloud persists in east Hyderabad and at Belgaum; elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is moderately below the average in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is lower than usual in the north-western districts.

General Remarks:—Nearly general but light rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the west of the Central Provinces and local rain in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is low in the area of rainfall. Weather has improved generally and rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th April 1919:—

Scattered duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred in northern and central India and light rain has fallen generally in north Hyderabad, Sind and the Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 4th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 836	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.9	"
Dew Point	70.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.693	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.7	"
Minimum do.	78.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind	200	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	5	m 1 56	27 9	5	m 8 3	14 8
Sun.	6	m 2 49a	28 5		m 8 49a	15 9
		3 46a	27 3		9 57a	19 9
Mon.	7	m 3 43	25 3	7	m 10 0	17 4
		4 54a	26 3		11 38a	20 8
Tues.	8	m 4 56	24 3	8	m 11 22	18 6
		6 19a	25 9			
Wed.	9	m 6 35	23 11		m 1 14	19 10
		7 51a	25 9		1 1a	19 9
Thur.	10	m 8 11	24 5	10	m 2 25	19 1
		8 54a	26 0		2 13a	19 0
Fri.	11	m 9 14	25 4	11	m 3 18	18 4
		9 35a	26 4		3 12a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	5 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 30m.	Sunset	6h. 54m.
"	6 (Sunday)	"	6h. 29m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	7 (Monday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 28m	"	6h. 54m.
"	9 (Wednesday)	"	6h 27m	"	6h. 54m
"	10 (Thursday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 55m.
"	11 (Friday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	1d. 2h.	24·9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	—	7d. 6h.	8 8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	—	15d. 1h.	55·1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	—	23d 4h.	51·1m.	p.m.
New Moon	—	30d. 11h.	0·4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time in the 5th April 1919, was 30.074 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Order for less than 6 Pairs *cannot be executed.*

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Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you—from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes—and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk—or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. A doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

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Ask Your Doctor

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A mother writes of her baby, "she wears the Glaxo smile of contentment and she is one of the best of babies, so contented and good." Not only does Glaxo build happy and contented babies, but it relieves the mother of so much trouble and anxiety. With Glaxo you have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no elaborate mixing to do, no cooking, no scalded or wasted milk. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo and Baby's food is ready in a couple of minutes!

You do not add milk or cream, because Glaxo itself is milk or cream. So that Glaxo is not only the safe alternative for breast milk, but it is also the easiest to prepare and so economical—for you have no milk or cream to buy—both of which you must pay for and the Glaxo itself.

If any tin of Glaxo does not give complete satisfaction, please return it to us and we will send you a new tin in free of all charge, returning cost of postage.

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